

RUSSIA PREPARED
TO PAY HER DEBTS
WHEN RECOGNIZEDAlso Makes Her Offer Contingent
Upon Granting of Adequate
Financial Aid

GENOA, April 21. (By The Associated Press)—If the Russians are granted recognition de jure and adequate financial help, they state in their reply submitted to the Entente today that they are willing to admit Russia's war and pre-war debts, waive their counter-claims and restore the use of nationalized property to its former owners or satisfy the claims of foreigners in cases where the property cannot be restored.

The clause of the Russian reply relating to the restoration of nationalized property to foreigners, says:

"The Russian Government would be willing to restore to its former owners the use of property nationalized or withheld, or where this is impossible, then to satisfy the just claims of the former owners."

With regard to compensation for property, the Russians cite the abolition of slavery in the United States, where neither Americans nor foreigners were compensated. They also cite the adoption of prohibition in America as a case where no compensation was given to the producers of alcoholic drinks.

Experts to Study Issue

They referred also to certain cases that have arisen in the British Empire.

The committee of seven experts will endeavor to solve this difficulty by setting down to practical cases. The Soviet delegates accept "compensation in principle," provided its form be open to discussion and negotiations. The sub-committee of 10 members on Russian affairs, Germany now being eliminated, met the Russian delegates and informed them that their reply was satisfactory as a basis for discussion.

The Allies believe the Russian counter-claims for damages due to interventions will disappear from the discussions.

The conference has yet to take up the important problem of Russian courts and judicial guarantees. In the end it is hoped to make a general treaty with Russia of which recognition of the Soviet Government would be a feature.

Financial Proposals

The allied proposals on finances to which the Russians replied today were textually as follows:

"Section I.—The creditor allied governments represented at Genoa cannot accept any liability regarding the claims advanced by the Soviet Government."

"Section II.—In view of the serious economic condition of Russia, however, such creditor governments are prepared to write down the war debts owing by Russia to them by a percentage to be determined later; and the countries represented at Genoa would be considered to have accepted only the postponement of payments."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

WRONG FOR FRANCE TO LEAVE
GENOA IS M. POINCARÉ'S BELIEF

In Answer to Strong Opposition Premier Refuses to Abandon Conference—Cancellation of Treaty Demanded

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 21.—Pressed on all sides, but apparently resolved not to abandon Genoa and so sacrifice French interests, Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, is taking refuge in the thicket of procedure. There is considerable and, indeed, increasing discontent at the absurd punishment inflicted on Germany, which denies her participation in the general Russian negotiations now that she has concluded her own, but which puts her under no other disability. In political circles, this is felt to be entirely an insufficient sanction and Mr. Lloyd George's desire that the incident should be regarded as closed is not appreciated in France.

Nothing less than complete cancellation of the treaty will persuade parliamentarians that M. Poincaré has acted with fitting vigor and Louis Barthou has not displayed lamentable weakness in remaining at Genoa. Against this simple unflinching indignation, M. Poincaré endeavors to oppose prudent diplomatic considerations, believing it to be fatal for France in the present circumstances to isolate herself by retiring from Genoa. Therefore he invokes legal methods which, strong enough in appearance, can only lead to prolonged discussions without really interfering with the course of events at the Conference.

Annulment Insisted On

The Premier has sent a demand to French representatives in various capitals calling upon them to insist on annulment of the treaty. They are to approach the governments in the capitals of the Allies and the Little Entente. It will be observed that this procedure does not tend to raise the question directly at Genoa itself. It is likely to be a gesture and no more.

An ingenious explanation, which demonstrates the subtlety of M. Poincaré's legal powers, is indeed discovered for not bringing the matter up at Genoa. The French object to the treaty because it violates Article XXIX of the Versailles Treaty. But the question arises how can this point be made at Genoa without discussing

WOMEN DELEGATES
PLEAD FOR LEADERSPan-American Conference Learns
Same Need Is Felt in
All Countries

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21. (Special)—Out of the discussions at the Pan-American Conference there stands forth one pre-eminent need, felt in common by the women from all the 31 countries represented—the need for leadership. The women of the United States have not accomplished all that they hoped with the vote; they say for lack of leadership. The women of South America have not progressed far with their campaigns for the ballot; they say they need leadership.

The Canadian women have not formulated a unified program of legislation, they say because the absence of outstanding leadership has led to multiplicity of organizations with overlapping, conflicting aims.

This question of leadership has assumed such proportions that today many delegates are remaining outside of the convention hall and in round-table discussions and in groups of two and three they are seeking a solution. It is admittedly the greater ability of the women of the United States to work together unitedly which has brought about the organization of the League of Women Voters and made possible the pan-American conference, called by the league in connection with its own annual convention.

It is therefore to the League of Women Voters that the women from the other countries are looking for help on this question, and the interval between the close of the Pan-American Conference tomorrow and the opening sessions of the League of Women Voters next week will be devoted largely to an attempt to reduce to definite terms the qualities which are necessary for unity and leadership.

Need Method of Application
Herein lies the greatest public interest in the conference. A mass of interesting information is being developed on the floor of the convention. The delegates are being told that Costa Rica spends more for education than for its army or any government department. They are being told that

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Prominent Women in Attendance at the First Pan-American Conference in Session in Baltimore, Md.

From Left to Right—Señorita Celia P. de Vitale of Uruguay. (Photograph (c) by Underwood & Underwood). Señora de Coronado representing Colombia. (Photograph by Central News Photo Service). Mrs. Frederick Van Lennep, New York, familiar with conditions in Latin America. (Photograph (c) Harris & Ewing). Señorita Felicidad Gonzales of Paraguay. (Photograph (c) by Underwood & Underwood).

COUNTRY TO DIVIDE
IN FIGHT ON TARIFF

"Show Down" Is Expected Between Industrial East and Agricultural West

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the opinion of Frank R. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the farm bloc, the struggle in the Senate for protection under the tariff is to be a "show-down" between the industrial east and the agricultural west.

Unless Eastern manufacturers are willing to concede an equal share of protection to the producers of the country, Senator Gooding warned, a bitter trade war is sure to follow between the two sections.

Farm bloc leaders, it is known, already are anticipating the construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project as a cheaper transportation channel for the products of the west and middle west and are preparing to fight to the last ditch the opposition to its development by New England and Atlantic seaboard interests.

Senator Gooding said the manufacturers of the east are standing in their own light when they oppose protection for the farmers who are demanding no more than an equal amount of protection under the pending tariff.

West May Build Factories
"If the east doesn't change its attitude toward the producers of the west," Senator Gooding added, "it will compel the west to build its own factories close to the basis of its own raw materials."

"Excessive freight rates must come down and with them must come down the cost of finished products that the farmer is compelled to use," Mr. Gooding pointed out, "if the west is to gain any material benefit during the return of the nation to normalcy."

"Thirty million people now living on the Atlantic seaboard can import products from Europe cheaper than the Ohio farmer can ship his produce to the east. If conditions do not change for the better it will be necessary for the west to move its products for ocean transportation through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River."

So long as half the people of the country are being forced to sell on what amounts to almost a free-trade market, and to buy on a highly protected market, Senator Gooding holds, there is bound to exist an inequality that will seriously injure the farmer element. He reiterated that the west is demanding nothing at the expense of the industrial east, but simply is asking the same degree of protection on its raw products that the manufacturer is receiving on the finished products.

Lace "Joker" Is Found
Representatives of the lace industry are calling attention of the Finance Committee to what they term a "joker" in the wool schedule which will nullify the protection that has been accorded the lace industry in the bill as reported.

The lace men anticipate a heavy season on wool lace, they say, and such laces would be admitted into the United States at a much lower duty than is provided for other laces. The latter are dutiable at 90 per cent ad valorem under the Senate provisions, but there has been added in paragraph 1114 of the wool schedule a reference to laces making those dutiable at 55 per cent ad valorem.

It is pointed out that the compen-

sation duty covering the duty on the wool does not amount to anything because in the case of wools, for instance, it would take a huge volume to use up any great amount of raw wool, but on the other hand, it would be possible to use 1 per cent of wool, say in the fast edges and bring the laces into the country under the 55 per cent rate to compete with laces of domestic production.

The claim that in the phrase "it in part of wool, whether or not wool constitutes chief value," will completely nullify the protection promised by the 90 per cent rate.

New Zealand Loan
Covered 10 Times Over

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21.—The upward tendency of gilt-edged securities here continues. The 5 per cent war loan made a new record yesterday and the 4½ per cent New Zealand City of Wellington loan was covered 10 times over immediately it came out. An attempt is now to be made to float a £5,000,000 1 per cent New Zealand Government loan at a price which works out to 12½ per cent below par.

Of this sum, £2,000,000 is to be spent in this country on the purchase of railway rolling stock and electrical equipment for new hydroelectric installations which the New Zealand Government has only been waiting for capital to proceed with actively.

The object of this powerful combine is to concentrate the resources and the experience of the various companies in an effort to obtain contracts for the construction of railways, docks, water works, electrical plants and other public works in all parts of the world.

THE HAGUE, April 21.—The First Chamber rejected yesterday, chapter three of the budget, which aimed at, amongst other proposed changes in the Constitution, proportional representation for the election of members to the First Chamber.

The Government suspended voting on the other chapters in order that it might first consider its position.

The Queen's annual visit to Amsterdam for a fortnight has been postponed.

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MANCHURIAN LEADER
TAKES POSSESSION
OF CHINESE CITIESGERMANS SEIZING
OPENINGS IN RUSSIAEngineering and Other Concerns
Secure Concessions as Genoa
Crisis Subsides

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 21.—With Mr. Lloyd George's announcement that the Russo-German incident is now closed the Genoa Conference has resumed its work, although it is authoritatively reported that the situation there continues difficult. Information from Berlin meanwhile points to the commencement of the rush of German engineering and other firms to secure concessions in Russia, especially in connection with railway transport, which is recognized as the first big work to be taken in hand.

Krupps are said to have already secured a considerable forest area, while Hugo Stinnes' combine is interesting itself in naphtha concessions and is restarting its steamers to Petrograd. For all these enterprises, capital will be required and Russia's disorganization is such that the actual business likely to result must long remain small.

The Allies are unlikely, however, to remain content to stand out of what there is to be done in Russia, as the experience of the German entrepreneurs who are now returning from there confirms the belief that under cover of a continued profession of Communist doctrine a system of capitalism, under which trade may once more become possible, is coming effectively into force.

TRADE SITUATION
IN BRITAIN BETTERUnemployed Have Decreased
250,000 in Past Three Months

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21.—Evidence of improvement in the trade situation of Great Britain is growing. The number of unemployed has decreased by 250,000 in the past three months. A rise is taking place in the value of industrial shares, and movements toward some kind of a federation among the bigger firms in various industries is reported.

An important example of these arrangements was announced yesterday, when a combination was registered under the name of the Power and Transport Finance Company, with an initial capital of £250,000. The firms participating in this concern are the Prudential Assurance Company, the Cammell, Laird Company, the Sir William Arrol Company, the English Electrical Company, the North British Locomotive Company, and the John Brown Company.

The object of this powerful combine is to concentrate the resources and the experience of the various companies in an effort to obtain contracts for the construction of railways, docks, water works, electrical plants and other public works in all parts of the world.

The decision followed conversations between Sir Allan Smith, the employees' representative, Arthur Henderson, and the Minister of Labor, Sir R. Horn, and points to the likelihood of a new common basis for discussion.

Meanwhile the employers have withdrawn suspension of the lock-out notices, but now that the trade outlook is improving, it is believed that they are becoming increasingly anxious to end the dispute.

SIR H. SAMUEL
GOES TO LONDON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 21.—Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner in Palestine, has arrived in Egypt en route for London where The Christian Science Monitor understands the question will be taken up of the difficulties which have become so pronounced between the Zionists and the Arabs in that dependency.

The Arab demands for the readjustment of British relations in Palestine, so as not to subject that country to Zionist interference, has for some time past been becoming steadily more insistent.

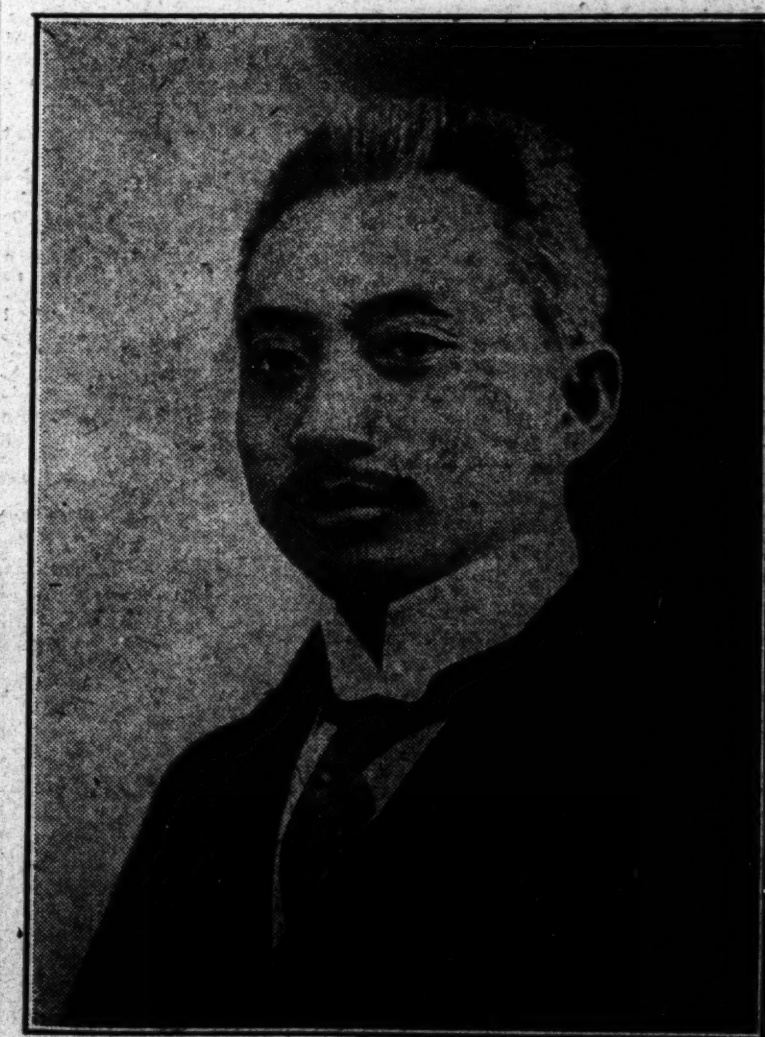
The troubles which the French have been having with the Muhammadan Trans-Jordanian tribesmen in the neighboring Syrian region have also enhanced the urgency of dealing with the condition of unrest in Palestine, which is of such a nature as might involve the British in a quarrel with the entire Muhammadan world.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT
DEFEATED ON BUDGET
By Special Cable
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The Queen's annual visit to Amsterdam for a fortnight has been postponed.

Gen. Chang Tso-lin, Governor of Manchuria, Whose Troops Have Taken Possession of Important Cities in China



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

RUSSIA PREPARED TO PAY HER DEBTS WHEN RECOGNIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

of interest upon financial claims but also the remission of some part of the arrears of interest or postponed interest.

"Section III—It must be definitely agreed, however, that there can be no allowance made to the Soviet Government against: First, either debt and financial obligations due to foreign nationals; or, second, the right of such nationals regarding the return of their property and compensation for damage or loss in respect thereof."

German Reply Issued

The German reply to the allied ultimatum, which was made public today, accepts the condition that the German delegates be barred from participating in the further discussions of the Russian question by the Genoa Conference. The Russo-German treaty signed at Rapallo is allowed to stand. Arrangements were made to present the note to Signor Facta of Italy, as president of the Conference and also as the first signer of the protest received by the Germans.

The text of the final clause in the German note reads as follows: "With regard to the further treatment of the Russian question in the Conference, the German delegation also thinks it right that it should take part in the deliberations of the first commission on questions corresponding to those already settled between Germany and Russia, only in case its collaboration be especially asked for."

Financial Problems

France, Italy, Belgium and Spain have declared their desire to continue intensive work for the regeneration of their finances, gradually bringing their currency up to pre-war value. The representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Finland and Latvia emphasize their special conditions, pointing out that owing to the great depreciation of their currencies it is impossible for them to meet their difficulties by following the same lines as the richer countries.

The Dutch delegate, discussing foreign debts, said many of the European countries could not reorganize their finances until the foreign debt question had been settled, and this question could not be solved until American co-operation was obtained. Therefore, he declared, it was necessary to induce America to join Europe in an international solidarity which he said was "justified, not only by reason of sentiment but also by the true interests of America."

Neutrals Independent

The neutral nations are acting independently at the Conference, not in a bloc as believed in some quarters, the Marquess of Villa-Urrutia, head of the Spanish delegation, told the Associated Press.

"The neutrals," he said, "have certain common interests, especially financial and economic, which they will foster as was announced after the meeting they held at Bern, but otherwise each is quite free to follow the policy which best suits her interests."

The Marquess said that the Conference has so many "inflammable questions" before it that he thought it prudent not to bring forward in open conference the request of the Pope that funds be provided for the support of the royal family of Austria.

"I have, instead, preferred privately to approach the representatives of the countries which, having confiscated the properties belonging to the former Austrian Emperor and King, including his private possessions, should provide for his family," he said.

Signor Schanzer of Italy invoked and presided at a special sitting of representatives of states which are creditors of Austria. The meeting was called in order to agree on loans to be granted Austria.

America Welcomed

An English spokesman for the British delegation to the Conference said there was no objection to Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Italy, being present at sessions of the committee on Russian affairs in order to obtain information for the United States Government.

King Victor Emmanuel will arrive here tomorrow morning on the dreadnought Conte di Cavour for his visit to the Conference. He will receive the authorities at the prefect's palace and give a luncheon at noon aboard the dreadnought Dante Alighieri to which all the delegations have been invited.

Mr. Lloyd George Has Full Confidence in Conference Success

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 21—The Palace of St. Giorgio was again the scene of an interesting occasion yesterday afternoon when journalists of all nationalities met in the room where the plenary meeting sits to hear Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, declare he is as confident as ever more so of the success of the Conference. "God is in His heaven and the Conference at Genoa is going strong," he said. Mr. Lloyd George had no apprehension about an unsuccessful conference. The Conference, he declared, will end in the pacification of Europe and the reconstruction of a terribly devastated continent.

Replying to written questions, Mr. Lloyd George reiterated that he did not know of the Russo-German agreement before it was signed, and believed Germany would agree not to take any further part in the discussion of the general Russian agreement as proposed in the Allies' note. The questions all referred to the Russo-German agreement which, Mr. Lloyd George said, was considered to have been satisfactorily disposed of.

An interesting moment was when the German journalists wrote questions which Mr. Lloyd George refrained from answering. He stated

that he would not do so unless pressed, as his purpose was to restore harmony and not create bitterness. The questions were withdrawn.

"The meeting was short, but it left no doubt that Mr. Lloyd George's unflinching confidence in the Conference will end in a pact of peace. His last words were, 'I have no hesitation in affirming that it will succeed.'"

"Diplomatic Triumph,"

Says German Paper

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 21—German public opinion is relieved today at the reported settlement of the incident provoked at Genoa by the German-Russian Treaty, although at the same time doubts are expressed as to whether France will accept a way out of the difficulty which apparently leaves the agreement intact. All this morning's newspapers indeed emphasize, as a striking feature of the reported settlement, that Germany refuses to withdraw or annul the agreement.

"A diplomatic triumph for Germany and Russia," is what one Nationalist organ calls it, and even the Socialist newspapers admit that the German delegation, owing to its firmness on the point, has emerged from the ordeal of recent days in an exceedingly strong position.

Hugo Stinnes' organ, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, suggests that the difficulties are not yet over, and urges the German delegation to continue to stand firm and "act in a way compatible with German dignity, honor, and interests."

Meanwhile, as indicated, all attention here is directed toward Paris. "Will France accept the settlement," ask the politicians anxiously. The German public regards M. Poincaré as the man behind the scenes who is manipulating the Conference wires and is resolutely aiming at torpedoing the Genoa meeting.

French reports about German military preparations receive an emphatic denial here today.

IRISH RATEPAYERS WANT BLAME FIXED

Desire to Know Where to Place Responsibility in Event of Civil War Breaking Out

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21—The most important development in the Irish situation during the past 24 hours is the publishing of a resolution passed by the All-Ireland Ratepayers Association. This body is representative of the farmers and businessmen of the country. In continuation of its efforts to bring Irish public opinion to bear against the continued usurpation of the several irresponsible Irish Republican armies of the functions of government, it has passed and published a resolution demanding that the Mansion House conference shall issue such a report of its deliberations as will enable the people of Ireland to fix the responsibility on the right shoulders, in the event of civil war breaking out as a result of the failure of the conflicting parties to reach an agreement.

An adjournment until next Wednesday of the Mansion House peace conference in Dublin leaves the South of Ireland to face another week of uncertainty. Although little progress towards a settlement appears to have been made at the conference, and orders have been renewed in Dublin, The Christian Science Monitor understands that Michael Collins is still continuing his policy of pacification.

Early yesterday morning a contingent of Free State troops stopped several lorries and motor cars containing 40 armed men near Wellington barracks, but on their giving the officer in charge an assurance that they had not taken part in the previous night's sniping, and explaining that they were returning home from the Republican branch of the Irish Republican Army headquarters in the Four Courts, the troops were allowed to proceed with their arms.

Meanwhile the Irish Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress have issued a manifesto declaring a one-day's general stoppage of work over the whole of Ireland from daylight to dusk next Monday, humanitarian services alone excepted, as a protest against "militarist domination."

Easteride Casualties

BELFAST, April 21 (By The Associated Press)—Firing was again in progress in the short Strand area of Ballymacarrett, the eastern section of Belfast, early today. A sergeant in the special Ulster constabulary was the first casualty of the day. Two fatalities in the hospital last night raised the Easteride toll to 12.

Newspaper Office Raided

SLIGO (By The Associated Press)—Armed men raided the offices of the Sligo Champion today and smashed the forms of type for this week's issue, apparently in order to prevent publication of the newspaper's report of Sunday's meeting, when Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann, delivered an address in favor of the Free State treaty.

Wireless Station Seized

BELFAST, April 21—The wireless station at Bunbeg, near Gweedore, on the western Donegal seaboard, has been seized by Republican forces. It was announced here today. The raiders provided the naval men in charge of the station with transportation to the nearest railroad depot.

The Belfast newspapers today received a request from a leading newspaper distributing firm not to send their editions to Dublin or to the firm's railroad bookstands outside of Ulster until further notice. A boycott was formally proclaimed today at the City of Londonderry on merchandise from Belfast, Lisburn, Dunmore and Banbridge.

MARKS REPUDIATION SEEN AS CERTAINTY

Banker Says Investors at Best Will Never Get More Than Very Small Returns

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—Concerning the charges made by Maurice Pastin, a French writer on finance, that the Berlin Government and many leading German financiers are, by "selling short," realizing vast profits on German marks, which, in paper form, have been put out "by the bale," a member of an important New York exchange banking house threw additional light on the subject today in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The banker, who prefers to remain incognito at this time said: "In the first place it is right to say that there is no question of menials and domestics, mostly of foreign birth and sympathies, comprise the great army of people who have been 'stung' on purchases of German marks. These innocent and gullible investors bought marks at a high price, but the big 'drive' on marks in this country was made on selling all the way from 6 cents down to 2 cents. Of course, there were some American purchasers too, but the heavy majority were of the classes just mentioned. Now with the mark worth about one-third of a cent, the situation is tragic in the extreme for those poor unfortunates whose means are ever of a decidedly limited sort at best."

Many Dealers Sprang Up
"Mr. Pastin estimates that investors in the United States held approximately 85,000,000 marks, purchased for from 2 cents to 3 cents, which Germany is now buying back at 1-3 of a cent. I believe this to be about correct in the main, but, as I have stated, some of the marks sold here up to 6 cents."

"About two years ago, or some time after the close of the war, thousands of small dealers sprang up in New York and all over the United States, these operators having dealt in German securities and marks. On the East Side of New York City there were many little shops opened up in Liberty bonds and German marks were advertised, the former probably being used as bait for Teuton manipulations. This kind of traffic was carried on throughout the Nation. At the time, promises were made of increases in the German mark from 2 cents to 20 cents, this resulting in thousands upon thousands of people of meager means 'falling' for a game that netted sales of almost countless thousands of 'bales' of marks in the United States, that are at present worth at the rate of about 294 to the dollar, or around 1-3 of a cent. Nobody can tell whether that was deliberate German Government propaganda, or whether a coterie of manipulators was dealing on its own account. At any rate, a tremendous credit was established for Germany through the disposal of those worthless marks sent over here for 'real' money, allowed to remain for a time, and drawn against in due course."

Dollar Credits Established
"The effect of this great amount of German marks bought and paid for in this country resulted in a generous amount of dollar credits in the United States, which were available. Part of the repayment payments made last year were paid for by Germany in good American dollars, a substantial amount represented by our dollars arising from the sale of German marks in the United States. Here is another example of Teutonic 'cleverness' in business, but even 'clever' folks eventually get caught at their own game."

"I do not believe that Germany loses anything by her wholesale production of marks, despite opinions in some quarters to the contrary. Anybody would be glad enough to print cheap paper by the bale and get a third of a cent in cash for each slip. German 'cleverness' does not deliberately run into losses, but it is in business, but very much the contrary in diplomacy, as demonstrated in the Russian treaty drawn up in the midst of the Genoa negotiations."

Gold Reserve Back of Paper

"Prior to the war Germany had about 2,000,000,000 marks outstanding. That was the normal average. On March 23 of this year the Germans had outstanding Reichsbank notes amounting to 135,000,000 marks. In addition to that they had approximately 5,000,000 Reichsbank notes (banks organized to loan on unliquid stuff that would not be handled ordinarily by regular commercial banks). The present total note circulation is in the neighborhood of 128,000,000 marks, or 64 times the volume of the issue of marks prior to outbreak of hostilities in 1914. This paper money is just as good or bad as the gold reserve back of it, and the credit of the German Nation."

"On March 23, 1922, Germany had a gold reserve against her circulation

of marks to the extent of 1,001,000,000 marks, or less than 1 per cent gold reserve of the present issue of marks. The upshot of the currency situation is repudiation sooner or later by Germany. This huge volume of bank notes has to be cut down and the currency system re-established on a solid basis, under which there probably will be a new form of currency that will be exchanged for the present circulating medium."

"The various points that I have been endeavoring to bring out here are intended to act as a warning to those misguided investors in German marks who must be made clearly to understand that there is no possible chance of their ever realizing more than a very small percentage of the normal value of the mark. If Germany continues to issue currency at the present rate of production it will soon be worthless altogether."

MINERS CLAIM GAIN OF 20,000 IN WEEK

Union Officials Predict Peak Strength Has Not Yet Been Reached

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21—With the third week of the nationwide suspension of work in the coal industry ended today, officials of the United Mine Workers of America at union headquarters here declared the peak strength of the strikers had not yet been reached, although the number of idle miners had increased to 65,000, a gain of 20,000 during the week.

Efforts to bring a more complete tie-up of the industry will be continued, but officials declined to make any specific predictions. They asserted that they expected further gains and added that no break was threatened within the union ranks, which now include many supporters in the unorganized fields.

Under the union's program calling for a complete suspension of production, any new developments forced by the union may be expected to come in the Pennsylvania bituminous regions, and in West Virginia, the strongholds of the non-union operators. From the beginning of the strike these states have produced the most centralized means of expression of public opinion, Mr. Warriner said.

Says Non-Union Gains Heavy

In a score of other states scattered across the country, no important developments have been reported since operations were brought to a standstill on April 1. In the Pennsylvania anthracite districts, a similar quiet has been maintained. In the non-union fields John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, estimated that 450,000 miners have joined the suspension, while in the anthracite industry, he said, 155,000 men are affected. In addition, he declared that reports of union field agents show at least 80,000 participants in the walkout.

In the opinion of coal men here, the drive in the non-union fields is of much importance in the settlement of the strike. The unorganized mines in central Pennsylvania are regarded as a strategic factor in that the output of these mines may go far toward breaking the suspension in the central competitive field, comprising western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where more than one-third of the nation's numerical strength is centered. Lewis, the coal men here assert that the central Pennsylvania output can similarly affect settlement of miner-operator disputes in eastern coal fields.

Surplus Almost Intact

No announcement of motive has been made by the union officials for their drive at central Pennsylvania, but forces of organizers there have been strengthened since the start of the suspension of work called by the union. In all, the central Pennsylvania region has 55,000 of its 85,000 non-union workers on strike, according to reports to union headquarters.

Incomplete reports from West Virginia show 10,000 non-union supporters of the suspension. Mr. Lewis said, adding that all union miners, numbering 61,000, also are idle.

As long as the general suspension of work obtains, the Nation's coal output hinges largely on the non-union mines, which operators here say have an aggregate output of 5,500,000 tons weekly, approximately 2,000,000 tons more than has been produced in either of the first two weeks of the strike.

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Meanwhile, any excess consumption must come from the 65,000,000-ton pile that had been built up before the strike started, and operators here say little of this has yet been used, union sources said they had no figures on consumption.

Miners Welcome Report of Forthcoming Proposals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—Preliminary discussions between the anthracite miners and operators have been completed and today the question of wage terms will be presented to the workers, according to S. D. Warriner, spokesman for the mine owners. Mr. Warriner said he would announce at 5:30 p. m. the operators' proposals. He felt that with the more important topic of wages finally ready for acceptance or rejection by the miners, the situation is at a point where an understanding can soon be reached.

Union representatives regarded Mr. Warriner's expression as a "most welcome development."

The sub-committee representing the operators and miners dropped the matter of "jack hammers" in their most recent conference—and took up demands 17 and 19, which concern the extension of the general miners' agreement to the stripping employees, a full eight hours employment for miners in sections where the six and seven-hour shift has been in effect.

Commenting on the proposal of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, of coal consumers' associations, Mr. Warriner said he could not conceive of how such a proposition could be offered seriously.

Opposed to Consumers' League

"There are plenty of blocs now obstructing the freedom of industrial activity," he said, "and a coal consumers' organizations would be just one more means of confusion. The buying public is virtually a consumers' association and I cannot see how separate units or organizations can change the general situation, felt it is up to the public to choose if it wishes to buy or reject a commodity."

When it was pointed out that coal is accepted at present as a public necessity and that the Attorney-General's proposals stress the efficacy of more centralized means of expression of public opinion, Mr. Warriner said:

"There are already too many free lance public mouthpieces."

Interest was manifested by both sides of the conference today in the remark of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the end of the coal strike will "come within a few weeks."

The veteran labor leader has just completed a series of conferences with union chiefs in the textile strike district of New England. He came to New York at the invitation of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood investigating committee, to testify before that body in regard to labor organization practices.

Asserting, "The drive of 'big business' to smash the labor unions has lost its force," Mr. Gompers declared that with a recent diminution of from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent in nation-wide unemployment, as reported by government investigators, "there is a little bit of sunbeam in the industrial situation."

Socialism is Charged

The revival of trade and of manufacturing, he said, already has set in and will be one of the deciding factors in the coal strike. No shortage of fuel threatens the larger industries, for they are well supplied for the emergency, he said. But he foresaw in the demand of the smaller manufacturers, local enterprises, public utilities and domestic consumers, a strengthening market for coal which would compel producers to make overtures to the miners in order that the collieries might be reopened.

Another topic of discussion today at the Union League Club, where the conference is being held, was the statement of E. L. Grever, counsel for the bituminous non-union miner operators, before the National Metal Trades convention here. Mr. Grever charged that the United Mine Workers of America had definitely abandoned trade unionism and had become a Socialist organization, using unlawful methods to attain unlawful objects.

"The non-union mines of West Virginia are now almost the last bulwark of free American labor," he said, "and their struggle of a quarter of a century against the encroachments of the agitator and union official should have

the strong support of every thinking citizen."

Mr. Grever, who has been in the thick of the fight centering around the unionization of the West Virginia mines, declared "no coal miners in the world work under better conditions or have greater earnings than those in the non-union field. Yet, even the efforts of the operators to provide education and amusement elsewhere provided by the community or for profit are held up by the union men as evidences of landlordism."

WOMEN DELEGATES PLEAD FOR LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)

South American countries are ahead of the United States in the application of eight-hour-day law for women. They are being told that the United States leads in opportunities in condition of labor for women. But how they apply this information is what concerns the general public.

The laws for which the 2,000,000 women of the national league of women voters will work next year will affect men, women and children all over the country. The probable decision of the 20 Canadian delegates to try to unite the women of Canada in a similar legislative program through the national council of women—and to start a league of women voters of their own, in case the older organization does not accede to their request—has political significance for Canada.

The attempt of the South American delegates to establish some permanent means of exchanging aid in the coming campaigns for equal suffrage in those countries will assuredly advance the cause of equality and affect governments and people.

Today's conference dealt with the conditions affecting women in industry and the traffic in women. Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, and Dr. Valeria H. Parker, executive secretary, United States Inter-departmental Social Hygiene Board, sharing the honors in presiding. Mrs. Pauline Parkhurst, English militant suffrage leader, joined the Canadian delegation at the Conference today.

Women in Industry

The morning session was opened with a speech by Dr. Bedrich Stepanek, Minister to this country from Czechoslovakia, who expressed gratitude for the help given by the women of the United States to the women of Czechoslovakia, "not material help but rather the spiritual stimulation afforded by their willingness to cooperate."

The attitude of the women workers themselves was presented by Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League and the Women's Workers of the World.

"Women workers in their own national and international conferences have learned that no nation can go forward alone, neither can any group within any nation go forward alone," said Mrs. Robins, in her appeal to the delegates to see industry as the great problem facing the world today, and to help to solve it by wiping out illiteracy and inequalities in wages.

A summary of the conference on women in industry said, in part:

"The industrial question is one of the largest the world over, and it is a question that no woman, whether she is actually working in industry or in her own home, or otherwise doing the work of the world, can afford not to be informed upon. The industrial

question is too closely related to the every-day life and affects us all every hour of the day. Everything that we wear, that we eat, the implements which are used in household service, in fact, everything that we do has its relation to industry."

Women Have Strong Lobby

"We have today in the United States more than 9,000,000 women in gainful occupations. Every fourth worker is a woman, and when we analyze the reasons for women working we find that they, too, as much as the men, have to work in order that they may live and for others to live who are dependent upon them. In other words, they are not only the makers of the home, but they also to a very large extent maintain the home."

"It behooves us, then, as women to see to it that women shall not be exploited, that standards of employment shall be such that they may not injure the health, wealth and happiness of the individual woman herself, and also those who are dependent upon her."

Reference was made to the "human lobby" in Washington by Miss Mary McDowell, chairman of the Women's National Committee of the National League of Women Voters. "There has never been such a lobby as the one national women's organizations are now maintaining," said Miss McDowell. "We are bound to win of employment are working for good things. Those who oppose us might just as well know that they will save time and money by ceasing to work against us, for we will never give up."

Women Seek Political Office

Bascom Johnson, director of the Law Enforcement Department, American Social Hygiene Association, Mrs. Henrietta Addison, a field worker for the Inter-departmental Social Hygiene Board of the United States, and Mrs. Ann Webster of Washington, chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee, National League of Women Voters, described activities now in progress for moral sanitation in the United States, and there was a discussion over present and proposed Treaty obligations with respect to traffic in women.

Two women candidates for reelection to the board of the National League of Women Voters have withdrawn for interesting reasons. Both Mrs. C. B. Simmons, of Portland, Ore., and Mrs. James Haight of Minneapolis, Minn., are candidates in the Republican primaries for election to their state senates.

Mrs. Simmons said: "My platform can be summed up in 12 words, efficient service, wise economy, educational advancement, social progress, law enforcement, pure Americanism. If I am successful at the polls, I shall be the first woman selected to public service in Multnomah County, where one-third of the population of my State lives."

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LUNCHES SUPPER

GRANT MEMORIAL
UNVEILING APRIL 27Veterans of Civil War From
North and South to Help in
Dedication of Statuary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Veterans of the Civil War from the North and South will unite with veterans of other American wars and "regulars" in the service in dedicating the Grant Memorial in Botanic Garden on April 27, the hundredth anniversary of the great Union soldier and President of the United States. A feature of the ceremonies will be an imposing street parade.

The memorial in honor of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant had its inception in 1901, when an act authorizing its construction was passed, and it was erected at a cost of \$250,000. Henry Merwin Shrady of Elmford, N. Y., was the sculptor.

Princess Cantacuzene, and Miss Edith Grant, descendants of the soldier-President, will unveil the memorial. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, will present the memorial on behalf of the Grant Memorial Commission, of which he is a member. The other members of the commission are the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and Frank B. Brandegee, Senator from Connecticut and chairman of the joint committee on the library of the Senate.

Vice-President Calvin Coolidge will receive the memorial on behalf of President Harding and make the principal address, as the President will be unable to attend on account of a previous engagement to speak at Point Pleasant, O., on the same date.

Unveiling and Presentation
Invocation is to be by the Rev. William H. Huntington, president emeritus of Boston University, and a first lieutenant in the Forty-Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in Grant's army. The Rev. Mr. Fallows will preside and make a brief introductory address. Then will come the unveiling and presentation.

Wendell Phillips Stafford, associate justice of the District Supreme Court, will recite an original poem celebrating General Grant, after which the memorial will be formally dedicated to the nation by Union and Confederate veterans of the Civil War.

These ceremonies will be conducted by Gen. Lewis L. Pilcher, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Edwin Denney, Secretary of the Navy; and Gen. Julian S. Carr, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and Col. John McElroy, past vice-commander-in-chief, Grand Army of the Republic. Benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Washington Gardner, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

High Central Pedestal
The program will be interspersed with music by the Army Music School Band from Washington barracks, the United States Military Academy Band from West Point and the Naval Academy Band from Annapolis.

There will be 130 cadets from the military academy and 130 midshipmen from Annapolis in the parade, in addition to veterans of the Civil War and other wars in which the United States participated, including the World War.

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be grand marshal of the parade. The Grant memorial is probably the largest group of statuary in the world and has been approved as a work of art by Augustus Saint Gaudens, Charles F. McKim, Daniel C.

French and other prominent American artists. The marble superstructure on which the various groups stand is 263 feet long, 69 feet deep and 5 feet above the ground. An equestrian statue of Grant stands on a high central pedestal at the west side, facing the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial, the other end of the mall, a mile or more distant.

Lower pedestals at the north and south ends support massive groups of cavalry and artillery, respectively. The infantry arm is represented by bronze reliefs placed on the sides of the main pedestal.

CANADIAN WHEELS
ARE RUN BY WATER
Hydroelectric Utilization Places
Nation Next to Norway

MONTREAL, April 18 (Special Correspondence).—The manner in which water power has influenced the development of industry throughout Canada, and notably in the Province of Quebec, is shown by statistics just given out by the Department of the Interior. Last year new installations to the extent of 300,000 horsepower were brought into operation in the Dominion. The installed water wheel capacity now totals 2,763,000 horsepower, with much new construction actually under way and many further enterprises in prospect.

Present horsepower is apportioned to the following uses: 2,013,000 in central electric stations for general distribution, such as operation of street railways, mines, electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries, operation of pulp and paper mills and general industrial and domestic use; 476,000 horsepower in pulp and paper mills.

Besides, in the pulp and paper industry 161,000 horsepower is used, purchased from the central electric stations installed in industries other than central electric stations and pulp and paper mills.

The total installation for the Dominion averages 315 horsepower per 1000 population, a figure which places Canada second only to Norway in the per capita utilization of water power among the countries of the world.

By far the most important use to which the development of water power has been applied in Canada has been in connection with the central electric station industry. The extent of this industry and the important relationship which water power bears to it may be measured by the fact that 91 per cent of the prime motive power is water power.

Water motive power is almost as important to the production of pulp and paper as is the abundant supply of raw material. It takes practically 100 horsepower to make a ton of paper per day. Throughout the Dominion, 113 mills operated by water power are engaged in the manufacture of pulp and paper. Of the 476,000 horsepower actually installed in pulp and paper mills, 179,000 is represented by hydroelectric drive. To this amount may be added 161,000 horsepower of hydroelectric energy purchased from central electric stations, bringing the total electric drive up to 340,000 horsepower.

QUEBEC AUTOMOBILES INCREASE

QUEBEC, April 17 (Special Correspondence).—Automobile statistics just given out covering the period from March 1, 1921, to March 1, 1922, show a considerable increase in this Province over the previous corresponding period. While in 1907 there were only 254 automobiles in operation here there were, in the period 1921-22, 54,670 cars, compared with 41,562 in the previous year, an increase of 31 per cent. The total number of automobiles registered in cities, 4424 in towns and 13,157 in villages. The figures indicate a considerable increase in the rural districts.

PUBLIC PROGRESS
INSTITUTE ENDOWEDCarnegie Corporation Will
Finance New Bureau for
Term of Ten Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21.—Exact and impartial information on all economic problems—including those of government, finance, and business—will be sought and disseminated by Carnegie Corporation experts during the next 10 years, according to the provisions of a \$1,650,000 endowment for an institute of economics, news of the establishment of which was announced here today.

The new organization will supply to private individuals, commercial and banking concerns, and to municipal, state and federal officials, reliable information on all questions relating to public service, public progress and the public welfare.

The Institute of Economics will be formally turned over by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Corporation today in Washington to its board of 15 trustees, which includes some of the foremost business men, financiers, educators and political leaders in this country. The trustees will appoint a staff and proceed with the development of the institute without delay. The home of the Institute will be in Washington.

Will Distribute Facts
The institute will maintain a regular paid staff of expert investigators. They will gather, collate and distribute or make available, this information in a manner so scientific that its reliability may be unquestionable. There will be no attempt to forecast possibilities by any system of indices such as are used by economic publications.

The institute's information will be made available through publications, possibly bulletins and pamphlets, and the work will be developed in co-operation with other economic bodies of recognized standing and with colleges, universities and other institutions.

The plans contain no provision for the instruction of students of economics other than that which students may be able to gather through the institute's records.

Formal announcement of the plans, said the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, had concluded that such an institution "would go far to make available to the people of the United States those fundamental facts which so closely concern the industrial life of individuals and nations."

Finances for Ten Years
It added that the trustees "realize that the institution so established must have for its support a permanent endowment of the facts, and it must be conducted in the interest of no party or group or faction. If the facts are ascertained and clearly and simply stated, we must believe that it will make its own way. If it cannot, the world's situation is hopeless."

The funds required to finance the undertaking will be payable to the trustees of the Institute at the rate of \$200,000 annually for the first five years, \$150,000 a year for the next three years, and \$100,000 each for the last two years. The Carnegie Corporation will have no control over these funds after they are paid to the Institute.

The first board of trustees, most of whom are in Washington, includes Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Dr. Charles D. Walcott of Smithsonian Institution; Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois; Paul Warburg of New York; John Barton Payne, chairman of the central committee, American Red Cross; Robert S. Brookings, St. Louis; Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago; David F. Houston, New York; James J. Story, Boston; Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; Whiteford R. Cole, Nashville, Tenn.; Samuel Mather, Cleveland, and George Sutherland, Salt Lake City.

\$1,000,000 AVAILABLE
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WASHINGTON, April 21.—The sum of \$1,000,000 for control of flood water of the Mississippi River, now at the



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highest stages in years, was made available immediately for a resolution rushed through the Senate and House today within an hour after the proposal made by southern members had been approved by Secretary John W. Weeks of the War Department, and Director Charles G. Dawes of the Budget.

Mr. Weeks, in a letter to Congress, urging immediate consideration of the relief resolution, said the flood stage was extreme, that the water was higher at places than ever known before, and that along stretches of 20 miles, it was above the levees.

D. A. R. VOTES ON
VICE-PRESIDENTSEleven Candidates in the Field for
Seven Offices Bring
Keen Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21.—This is election day at the Dr. A. R. Continental Congress, and although the highest office is not at stake there is great interest in the election of seven vice-presidents, there being 11 candidates in the field.

It is conceded that Mrs. J. L. Buel of Connecticut is among the successful candidates, and that Miss Annie Wallace of New Hampshire, the other New England candidate, has a very good chance. Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, wife of the Republican leader of the House and president of the Children of the American Revolution, is expected to go through, as is Mrs. Willard Bloch of Illinois. Mrs. L. B. McFarland of Texas has strong backing and Virginia is putting in a vigorous plea for Mrs. J. McH. Higginson of that state.

Efforts to prevent the breaking up of strong chapters for "political" reasons is strongly objected to, and an amendment to the constitution was adopted today providing that "in a locality where there is already a chapter, an additional chapter may be organized, providing the existing chapter or chapters has reached a membership of at least 50, and provided the organization of the chapter is approved by the state regent and the national board of management, and provided such additional chapter contains at least 25 members who have not previously belonged to any chapter."

It was clearly stipulated that the organizing regent, taken from another chapter, could not be included in the 25 instances being cited to show that much trouble had resulted from a "disgruntled regent having drawn away members from a chapter to form a new one in which she could be supreme."

Careful investigation of all history textbooks in use of the public schools of the United States will be made by the Committee on Patriotic Education, "Muzzey's American History," the use of which in the Washington high schools has been attacked by a citizens' association, will be one of the books investigated.

The investigation of the histories is provided for in a unanimous resolution introduced by the Indiana state delegation, which points out "that the American Legion has brought to our attention the numerous assertions in late histories written for use in our public schools, that convey many misleading statements."

Resolutions also were adopted by the Congress pledging itself to urge the various chapters of the society to study forestry, to have each daughter plant a tree and the chapters to conduct "tree drives," and also one improving the proper restoration of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family in England.

LABOR CONDITIONS
IN STATE OF FLUXWashington Report Shows Few
Nations Escape Problems of
General Industrial Unrest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The United States Department of Labor has issued a brief digest of labor conditions in most of the leading countries of the world. This, in part, follows:

England.—A provisional agreement has been reached by the National Wages and Conditions Council for the building industry on the question of wages and hours. The workmen's representatives have agreed to accept a reduction of 2d. an hour. The matter of a subsequent further reduction will be submitted to a ballot vote by the workmen. No alteration will be made in the 4½ working hours per week agreement, prior to Jan. 1, 1923.

Ireland.—The general strike of the engineering trades unions throughout the United Kingdom has affected Belfast to such an extent several of the city's smaller concerns doing engineering work have had to cease operations.

Linen Industry Is Dull
Although dullness continues to prevail in the linen industry, the total exports during February and March of this year were almost double those for the same period in 1921. Of the total linen exports for February and March, the United States took approximately one-half.

Portugal.—Engineers and firemen who operate fishing vessels running out of Lisbon, together with seamen of the Portuguese Merchant Marine, have gone on strike for increased wages. The strike of employees on the electric tramways of Lisbon continues, with no immediate prospect of adjustment, while commissions from tobacco workers, match-factory employees, sugar-factory employees and barbers have presented demands for higher wages.

China.—The recent strike of seamen, dock workers and cargo coolies of Hong Kong paralyzed almost completely shipping at that port. More than 250,000 tons of freight and 170 steamers were tied up during much of the time the strike continued. Unsatisfied demands for increased wages are said to have caused the strike, together with demands by workers that their labor guilds should hereafter be recognized by employers. By the terms of settlement, the strikers bind themselves not to strike in the future without first submitting their demands to arbitration.

More Unemployed in Peking
The influx of refugees from Russia and Siberia has swollen the number of Peking's unemployed.

Hungary.—The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has granted a concession to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London for transportation of emigrants from Hungary to the United States and Canada.

South Africa.—Rates of pay in the Natal coal fields have been settled satisfactorily by amicable agreements between the chairman of the Collieries Conciliation Board and the Mine Workers Association.

Wales.—Recent coal shipments reached a record high mark since the reduced working day took effect. The double shift system has been introduced satisfactorily in many of the

LEASING OF NAVAL
OIL LAND FOUGHTComplete Information Is Sought
by Mr. La Follette in Senate

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Complete information regarding the leasing of rights in naval oil reserves was sought in a resolution introduced today by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who at the same time made public a letter from Josephus Daniels, one-time Secretary of the Navy, opposing the leasing of the government domain.

Mr. Daniels said in his letter that when the first claims for lease rights on naval reserves were examined by the Navy Department it was found that they were asked for by "parties working in the stock yards of Chicago, who thought they were signing a petition for an election."

Senator La Follette's resolution calls for all documents and correspondence between the President, the navy and the interior departments and leases on the naval reserve, including those in California, as well as Wyoming.

Discussion of the resolution was deferred at Senator La Follette's request. Mr. Daniels' letter said that all during his administration he had fought leasing of the naval reserves. In reply to a letter by Senator La Follette, Mr. Daniels said:

"I, with the Attorney-General, fought, contested and opposed the action of the land office in the Honolulu land question, which would have given oil lands worth many millions of dollars to a company which, in my judgment, had no shadow of right to them."

Navy Would Need It
"To the very last days of my Administration I opposed all the suggestions toward the leasing of these oil reserves set aside by Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson. I felt that this oil had been set apart for the navy and the day would come when the navy must depend on its own oil reserves for a part of its supply."

"In my judgment it would be a great wrong to use these oil reserves. The wisest policy of conservation in the future depends largely upon holding these naval oil reserves intact. "When the first application was made, I found that the claims of the navy oil reserves were asked for in the name of parties who, upon inquiry, declared that they never made application for the oil lands and the application presented bearing their names were in fact signatures that they had made in Chicago, supposing that they were signing a petition for an election. Many of these applications were grossly fraudulent and nearly all of them were made after Mr. Taft set the reserves apart for the use of the navy."

CUBA CO-OPERATES
TO END SMUGGLING

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Cuban Government is co-operating effectively with American authorities to prevent whisky smuggling, a prohibition agent back from Havana reported today to L. G. Nutt, who recently made a survey of Cuban smuggling conditions.

"The action of the Cuban officials," said Mr. Nutt, "is most gratifying and points the way, through co-operation, to a successful solution of the smuggling problem."

COAL PILE LOW.
SERVICE IS CUTGrand Trunk Feels Effects of
Strike Making Mines Idle

LONDON, Ont., April 17 (Special Correspondence).—Constant depletion of the Grand Trunk Railway's reserve of coal since the mine strike in the United States and Canada began has finally been reflected in the road's traffic department. No freight trains of a local nature were operated Good Friday, and it is intimated cancellation of trains will become general within a short time if the strike continues.

Only passenger crews and a few other members of the transportation department were at work in this division Good Friday. Through freight trains, however, were operated as usual.

Instructions issued by the railway's officials, in connection with the shut-down, emphasized the fact every precaution must be taken to prevent traffic becoming permanently paralyzed, which would be the case if the reserve coal pile were completely exhausted.

The situation will not be regarded with alarm, it is believed, until another month has passed. The stocks of coal in this division, though large, are not as large as those in some other divisions, and transfers to equalize the divisional supplies will be effected within the next few weeks, unless importation of coal is resumed before that time.

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REPUBLICAN MANAGERS WANT
PRESIDENT TO HOLD LEADERSHIPG. O. P. Strategists Say They Are Sure Mr. Harding Has
Wonderful Opportunity If He Will Grasp ItBy FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Republican Party leaders, in conference at Washington this week, are a unit in declaring that President Harding's resumption of party leadership has had an extremely beneficial effect throughout the country. They refer to his recent stand for a "treaty navy" and on the bonus bill.

Apparently the expectation is widespread that what Mr. Harding now has begun in the direction of party leadership-in-chief he will not abandon. G. O. P. managers are convinced the country, the Republican Party and even the recalcitrant group in Congress are ready for the kind of "big stick" the present occupant of the White House knows how to wield. They express no apprehension that President Harding will try "strong-arm" methods. They declare he doesn't have to. But they are quite as positive that the time has come when Mr. Harding must give up his temperamental disinclination to coerce and do some genuine leading.

Party's Strongest Asset
Republican leaders, as the 1922 campaign approaches, are finding that President Harding unmistakably is the party's strongest asset. They are persuaded, they say, that he can only become an even more potent asset if he adheres to the policy of constructive party captaincy. The country is not very well satisfied on a number of political issues, the leaders are finding. The bonus, for example, is extremely unpopular with the business community. There is a clamor for action on the tariff bill, regarding which the commercial world thinks there has been unnecessary dilly-dallying. Taxpayers, large and small, are disappointed that there has been no larger measure of relief for them in any of the proposed revenue legislation.

Another thing that the President is hearing from his political lieutenants is that the nation is thoroughly dis-

contented over the situation in the internal revenue division of the Treasury Department. It is difficult to make business men and corporations believe, after 13 months of the Harding administration, that the Republican regime is not to blame for the continuing disorder in internal revenue affairs. The party managers are being called upon to explain the why and wherefore of it.

Necessities and Opportunities
As Republican strategists view the political battlefield they say that they see the Democratic host disorganized as it has not been for many years. The Wilson-Tumulty-Cox-Reed-McAdoo rifts, with all the issues and side issues therewith associated, are seen as compensating for, if not entirely wiping out, the "kinks" in the G. O. P. armor here and there. It is because the enemy is believed to be "shot to pieces" that Republican managers are anxious for rank-and-file, aggressive leadership in their own camp. They profess to be convinced that President Harding, in the conditions prevailing in Congress and in the country, has a peculiarly potent opportunity if he will grasp it. They know him to be thoroughly alert to party necessities and party opportunities. Their task concededly is to make a man completely devoted to peace and conciliation, see that salvation just now lies in the direction of plain speaking and assertiveness. "Blows" have to be put in their places. Special interests need to be told things. Timorous members of Congress have to be reminded that reelection is not always most surely bought by cowardice. If Warren G. Harding listens to the counsels which are being recommended to him along those lines, the weeks immediately ahead in Washington are likely to see things done. There will be victors and vanquished but G. O. P. managers are confident the casualty list will be smallest in the region of the White House.

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HOME RENTS FALLING FAST
IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGOInsurance Company's Entry Into
Apartment Building Field
Affects Eastern City

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 21.—Apartment house building is going on to a greater extent in New York this year than at any time since 1914 and rents have fallen 15 per cent since last fall. By Sept. 1, it is expected there will be ready for occupancy 446 apartment houses and tenements in addition to more than 4000 one and two-family dwellings. The buildings will accommodate approximately 15,000 families. These facts are from a statement by Allen E. Beale of New York, a building construction economist.

"An extremely low approximate estimate of the capital investment involved in this construction is \$50,000,000," said Mr. Beale. "This does not include the smaller buildings but takes in just the 446 apartment houses. The prediction that about 500 low-rent apartments would be finished within a few months through the activity of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and other corporations, in permitting such companies to invest up to 10 per cent of their assets, is very encouraging, and we look to see a gradual solving of the housing problem in New York."

Rents Show Decided Drop
"Rents have fallen 15 per cent since last fall, and since April 1 the drop has been even more. No doubt the low-rent apartment will greatly accelerate the decrease in apartment rentals and by May 1 we may expect to find an appreciably further low rent average."

To indicate that the housing situation is being righted, Mr. Beale said, he knows of cases, in the Bronx, where property owners are again offering one month's rent free, a practice common prior to the war.

His figures, Mr. Beale explained, are far below the statistics compiled in the office of the Tenement House Commission. The records there include all building plans filed, he said, but about half of these operations have not gone beyond the digging the excavation to come within the building-tax exemption law, which provides for the exemption of real estate investments where operations are apparently intended. This accounts for some of the inflated statistical building operation reports recently circulated, he explained.

Mr. Beale said there will be a temporary falling off of tenement building for a short time, as the speculative builder is waiting developments from the new low-rent building move of the insurance company and other operators who will borrow for investment in such projects.

Speculators Are Wary
"These speculators realize that this new step in providing apartments at from \$7 to \$9 per room will create an altogether different situation for them," said Mr. Beale, "and they are already fearful and just at present are standing pat on further building operations."

"As I understand the low-rent proposition the policy-holders of the insurance companies will be accommodated first. Of course the average building speculator was getting all he could possibly draw from the tenant. The net increase in population in New York City last year was about 300,000 people. Counting five to a family we have 60,000 apartments. Most of these families could not afford to pay the rents demanded, so they doubled up with other apartment tenants. On completion of the 446 apartment buildings these people will be able to live alone. The original apartment dweller will not care to shoulder the entire expense of keeping up the apartment and will move to the cheaper one. The speculator will find he has empty apartments on his hand and the rents must continue to come down."

Expects Large Success
Walter Stabler, comptroller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said plans for the entire low-rent building scheme in which the company is interested have not yet been completed, and he could not at this time make known the details, but said he was sure the housing situation will be greatly helped by it.

"We have been literally swamped with applications for apartments," he said, "and this morning we received check in advance from a prospective tenant."

The first undertaking will be the erection of these new style apartments in Queens, which will cover four square blocks, it is understood. "It is the purpose of our company," Mr. Stabler said, "to offer to the average family for a nominal rent a large, clean, simple, sanitary dwelling place. Our observations of the general housing situation prompts me to state that this enterprise will meet with decided success, as it will fill a long neglected need."

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Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 20.—The tide in the housing situation here has turned. Rents have started coming down. Some concessions are being offered. Many apartments are vacant. Demand is much slacker than a year ago. Building is showing a boom it has not known for five or six years. Competition is appearing and promises to grow greater by fall, when many new buildings will be ready for occupancy.

Reports are current of landlords offering a month's rent or more free to keep a tenant at the old high figure, rather than make a reduction. While some landlords may hold flats vacant, it is obvious that rents generally are due for a decline, and the question is just when. Some high priced apartments are now reported vacant.

The long hoped for increase in home building has at last got under way, the city building commissioner's office show in its reports, while operations throughout the city bear striking testimony.

Building Permits Heavy
"Permits have been taken out recently for an exceptionally large number of apartments and homes," Robert Knight, deputy building commissioner, said today. "For the last four weeks the figures are startling. Apartment permits to the number of 355 have been taken out in the last 30 days, while dwelling permits totaled 704. Many of the apartments were of the two and three-flat variety, although some were large ones running as high as 50 apartments. Compared with a year ago, this marks a gain of 305 apartments and 355 dwellings for the same period. Last year's permits for similar weeks was 54 apartments and 449 dwellings."

The prospect is that when fall comes apartments with choice locations will be able to command high rentals, but those in the second class will go into competition with new building. High costs of building material, labor, and vacant land, due to improvements, however, will still keep rents up, Mr. Knight said.

Opening of building here is attributed largely by the business men concerned to the arbitration of K. M. Landis, former federal judge, and efforts of the business community to maintain his award.

Credits "Landis Award"
According to F. W. Armstrong, general manager of the Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, the reversal in the rent situation is due to the building boom and this in turn is due to the committee and its supporters. He said construction was being done at a substantially reduced cost under terms of the award and building was not handicapped by strikes that previously had been frequent.

Quoting figures on the building increase he reported that permits taken in the first three months of this year with the first 12 days of April totaled \$49,000,000 as against \$37,000,000 for the first four months of last year. If the pace is kept up he estimated it would run \$150,000,000 for the entire year against \$79,000,000 last year. Eighty per cent of this construction was home building, he said.

"All rents will drop by July 1," Mr. Armstrong said. "There will be lots of competition for tenants."

GREECE TO PREVENT
LOSS TO AMERICANS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 21.—Advice received by the Department of Commerce from the American Legation at Athens as to the effect the Greek Government has decided to protect American exporters and investors against losses resulting from the recent depreciation of Greek currency, in case of contracts made prior to April 7. Had this decision not been made American losses would have been heavy as a result of the flurry in banking and business circles, which followed flotation of the Greek internal loan.

Operations in banking and business again are normal in Greece, according to Department of Commerce reports and information received by Alexander Vouras, Greek chargé d'affaires here. Important features of the new law pertaining to the internal loan were not known until the act was promulgated, April 7, and uncertainty as to

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its provisions is blamed for the temporary indecision in business. All banks, including the National Bank of Greece, closed their doors a half-day to adjust their accounting methods in conformity with the new law.

There was a rush to settle debts just prior to the passage of the law; commodities were purchased in unusually great quantities and prices advanced sharply. The disappearance of currency under five drachmas in devaluation, and speculation on the illiquid exchange market, added to the confusion.

Paul Edwards, United States commercial attaché at Athens, reports the operations of the consortium of banks have tended toward stabilization of exchange rates.

FLOWER BATTLE FETE
OBSERVED BY TEXANS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 21 (Special).—The Fiesta de San Jacinto, San Antonio's annual celebration commemorating the victory of Texas troops under Gen. Sam Houston over Mexican forces at the Battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, is being observed here with visitors in attendance from all parts of Texas.

The Battle of Flowers today, preceded by the flower parade, on the anniversary of the San Jacinto victory, is the outstanding feature of the fiesta. Nearly 100 floats prepared by civic and social organizations, decorated in native flowers and emblematic of some feature of San Antonio, participated in the parade. It came to an end on Alamo Plaza.

The battle begins just as the sun is sinking into the west and everyone plays at the game of war using flowers for bullets. Thousands of flowers of every kind found blooming around the city at this season are used and when the battle ceases the plaza is strewn with blossoms.

O'SHAUGHNESSY DAM
BUILDING BIDS OPENED

COLUMBUS, O., April 21 (Special).—Bids were opened yesterday for the construction of the O'Shaughnessy Dam, which will be the largest water supply dam in the middle west and the eleventh largest in the country when completed. It is hoped the work of building may begin July 1.

The dam, to be built 10 miles above the present storage dam on the Scioto River, will impound 5,000,000 gallons of water, enough to supply a population of 500,000.

The cost of construction is estimated at between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. Twelve hundred acres of land will be acquired by the city as the region over which the impounded water will be spread. Eight miles of new roads must be built to replace highways that will be inundated.

The dam will be 1000 feet long or 1500 feet including core walls, and 70 feet high.

DAM NEAR SAN DIEGO
IS ALMOST FINISHED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Apr. 15 (Special Correspondence).—In order to complete the gigantic Barrett Dam of the San Diego city water system, in the mountains east of the city, an additional appropriation of \$60,000 has been made by the city council and city water commission, acting jointly.

The dam, one of several constructed to form artificial reservoirs to store water for city use and irrigation, is almost finished. Bonds amounting to \$1,500,000 were voted by the people several years ago to construct the dam, and the \$60,000 additional just granted is expected to finish the work.

Natural rainfall in San Diego city is light, and in order to obtain a good and dependable supply of water for the city, it is necessary to bring a supply from the mountains, where the rainfall, especially in the winter months, is exceedingly heavy.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE WINS
ORONO, Me., April 20.—University of Maine, taking the negative, won from New Hampshire College here tonight in the first debate held by the two institutions. The subject was: "Resolved, That the principle of the closed shop is for the best interests of the American people."

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LADY ASTOR WANTS
AMERICA IN LEAGUEChallenges Land of Her Birth to
Take Place in Association
of Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 21.—Lady Astor challenged the country of her birth to join some form of association of nations, in an address before the 1000 or more members and guests of the English-Speaking Union, gathered to honor her at the Biltmore Hotel, last night. The speaker said she had been cautioned not to mention the League of Nations while in America. "But why shouldn't I?" she asked. "If you love people, you can talk plainly to them."

In beginning her address, Lady Astor said her experience the previous night had taught her "New York audiences are much like Plymouth audiences." She declared she had learned to speak from the heart, having tried the head and found it "wanting."

"After all," she continued, "a woman can afford to talk from her heart when addressing English-speaking people because no nations in the world have understood women so well as have the English-speaking nations."

"Sort of Connecting Link"
"Mr. Davis, former American Ambassador to Great Britain, referred to me last night as being 'a symbol.' Well, I seem to be a symbol again tonight. A symbol, a sort of connecting link between the English-speaking, the two great English-speaking countries. I may seem a frail link, it is true, but I am stronger than many of you, because I have tried the heart of both countries and I have not found either wanting. And that gives you great strength when you know the two countries you love most in the world are sound at heart."

"It is quite true, even if it is rather extraordinary, England's first woman member of the House of Commons came from England's first colony. But I doubt if the first Englishwoman to land in Virginia was less expected than was the first Virginia woman who landed on the floor of the House of Commons. However, she found the natives very kind in spite of not having either firewater or beads."

"Ladies and gentlemen, it all sounds very picturesque but it is really not picturesque when you do it. I have come to the conclusion, history is more romantic to read than to make, and I even feel I owe an apology to the poor little school girls of the future who will have to add another name to that long list of historical persons ranging from Lucretia Borgia to Susan B. Anthony."

"I have been asked," she went on to say, "why I have come to America. Can't a person come home without being suspected of some deep and ulterior motive? I will tell you one thing. I have not come on a mission to bring the two great English-speaking nations together. Those who are against me needn't get their wind up. I don't believe any person can do as big a thing as that. I really don't believe missions will do it, nor even treaties, nor trade agreements. They all will help, but when a thing as big as that comes about, it will have to come from the hearts of the men and the women of those two great countries."

"And I tell you frankly, if I felt the greatest commonwealth of nations now in the world, or that the world has ever known, and the greatest federation of states the world has ever seen—I if I felt these two great nations could be brought together by some common cause of human hope or purpose, then I should feel very much

like the Queen of Sheba when she saw the glories of Solomon—the spirit would go out of me.

Conference No Surprise
"I wasn't in the least surprised personally at the Washington Conference. I knew the English people are not a militaristic people, any more than are Americans. Anyone could guess that any idiot would have had sense enough to have known that. And I also knew the English-speaking people wouldn't be foolish enough to go on building huge fleets against one another. But I do say England and America should have the greatest fleets in the world, because I think they are the two countries which will use their fleets more in the nature of police than a fighting force, and a lot of us behave better when we know there is a policeman around the corner."

Lady Astor spoke of America's aversion to getting into any entangling alliances. "Why, you're in them now, only you don't know it or won't admit it," she said. "It is all very well to hear people talk of European entanglements but the world is already entangled, and we have to think of a plan to disentangle ourselves. No one could think the English fathers and mothers—with nearly 800,000 sons who will never return—would want to join a league which would entangle them or anyone else in war."

NEW EGYPTIAN STAMP
MEETS WITH FAVOR

CAIRO, March 16 (Special Correspondence).—The Egyptian Government recently issued a new stamp of the value of 1½ piasters. The country has never had a stamp of this value before, but since the Madrid Postal conference, when the registration fee of letters was raised from 1 piaster to 1½ piasters and the postage to foreign countries was also raised to the same amount, a stamp of this value has been in great request.

In certain quarters it is believed that the issuance of this stamp at this moment was in a measure commemorative of the independence of Egypt, as its appearance coincides with the declaration of Egypt as a nation and the celebrations in connection with their declaration.

TIMBER SCARCITY
CALLED POSSIBILITY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 21.—Forecast that the present problem of forest devastation on private lands will be solved by associations of owners co-operating under federal and State supervision, was made by Col. Theodore I. Woolsey, United States Representative on the Inter-Allied Timber Commission during the World War, at the opening session of the joint convention of collegiate foresters and lumber industry representatives at the State College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

Colonel Woolsey said that if the present devastation of forests and forest lands continues the United States will be forced to seek a large part of its timber supply beyond its national borders. The real pinch in the eastern states would come, he said, in about 15 years, and he forecast that the federal and state governments will take a firm stand with regard to conservation of forests on private lands which will lead to government supervision of forestry resources with co-operation of private owners.

Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, welcomed the delegates and divisions in the name of Syracuse University. He urged the assemblage to co-operate in averting what appears to be an impending timber famine.

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CITY ZONING BRINGS
HOME OWNERSHIPDes Moines Finds System Ends
Speculation and Price
Fluctuation

DES MOINES, Ia., April 15 (Special Correspondence).—Des Moines leads all the large cities of the United States in the percentage of home ownership, a fact probably due to the zoning system here. According to the 1930 census, 51 per cent of all families in this city own their homes.

The first attempt at zoning was made in an informal way by groups of residents. Several suburban districts imposed residence and industrial restrictions before specific laws were passed. This plan worked so well that the two Des Moines members of the state Legislature sought a state law giving cities specific authority in this field. Such a law was passed in 1917. It provided strictly for local option. Under its provisions the city council lays down building regulations on petition of 50 per cent of the property owners in the proposed zone. Such a petition leads to the adoption of an ordinance providing the restrictions requested.

All plans and specifications for new buildings must be submitted to the City Council. If the plans do not comply with the zone rules a building permit is denied.

Des Moines, as a result, now has more than a score of restricted residence districts, in which the really noteworthy percentage of home ownership is found. Some of these districts boast there is not a renter in their zone.

Real estate values in the restricted residence districts have increased on account of the complete ban on commercial plants, and fluctuation of prices that results from real estate speculation is reduced to a minimum.

An additional step toward perfecting building rules, especially in their application to dwellings, was taken by the state legislature in 1919. At that time a state law was passed giving cities authority to establish building lines. Under this law the general appearance of an urban district is improved by making all buildings front on the same line. Of course, this law can apply only to new buildings and therefore works most effectively in new additions and suburbs.

Restrictions on Building in Omaha Increase All
Values of Real Estate
OMAHA, Neb., April 16 (Special Correspondence).—Though the zoning system has been in operation here less than two years, it has already been acclaimed as a just law tending toward municipal beautification.

The Omaha law provides residence, commercial, industrial and unrestricted districts. Percentage of a lot which may be covered by a building varies from 100 per cent to 25 per cent. Height of buildings varies from a maximum of 175 feet in commercial districts to 35 feet in exclusively residential districts.

Certain amendments to the law are now under consideration. One proposal which has been much opposed, would provide that an apartment house designed for more than two families cannot be erected in an exclusively residential district except with the consent of a majority of the property owners within a radius of 300 feet. An amendment to make the building of apartment houses in residential districts easier is now being drafted.

A proposal has been made here to create a "beauty commission" which shall have power to pass upon the type of building to be erected in any part of the city. Under the laws as they stand at present, the area and height of buildings can be regulated, but there is no protection against the builder who erects an architectural monstrosity. In several parts of Omaha residents of exclusive sections have been compelled to sit powerless while friskish apartment houses have been reared.

With this additional provision, members of the City Planning Commission declare the zoning system will increase property values to a great extent through development of the general beauty of the city. Real estate men declare a marked rise in values of residence property is the direct result of the zoning system, discernible in scores of transactions made since the law took effect.

This is especially true in residence districts close to commercial sections where, heretofore, there has been a continual menace that a commercial building would destroy the beauty of a home district.

Zoning, according to the real estate men, has raised property values to a level higher than they formerly held. In other words, the beauty of the property will always be exclusively for residences has boosted values higher than the possibility that owners might some time sell at an advantage to a business house.

However, in the commercial district zoning has been beneficial. While strictness of the height of future buildings to 175 feet, approximately 14 stories, might seem to tend toward a reduction in price of property, such has not been the case in Omaha. The highest building here is 19 stories. But local building owners say profits on investments in buildings more than 14 stories high is extremely low and that the building of 10 to 14-story structures affords a better return on the investment than erection of higher ones.

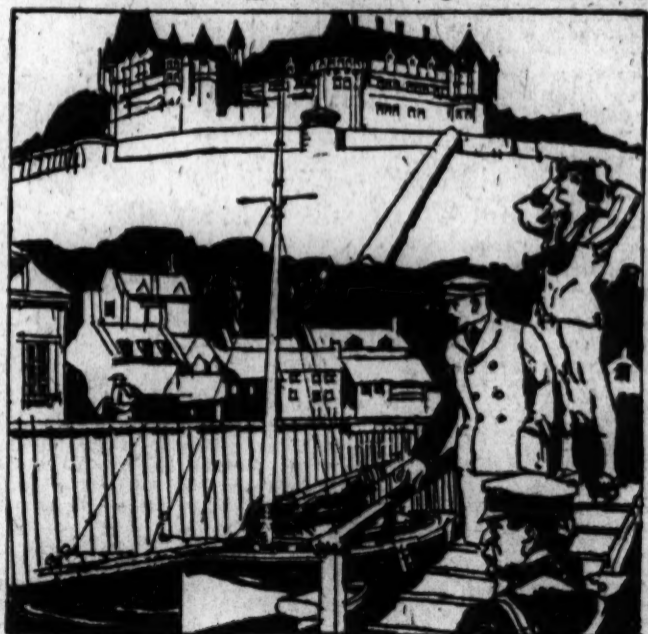
FARM PRODUCTIONS SHOW BIG DECREASE
WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Department of Agriculture estimated today that the gross wealth produced by farmers in 1921 had a value of \$12,366,000,000, or about two-thirds of the aggregate value of the farm products of 1920, and little more than one-half the aggregate for 1919. During the same period, 1919-21, production of 10 crops, which represent about 95 per cent of the total crop acreage, fell 8 per cent.

The total value of crops, the department said, declined from \$15,422,000,000 in 1919 to \$10,909,000,000 in 1920, and to \$7,028,000,000 in 1921. The decline of the total value of animal products on the farm was from \$8,351,000,000 in 1919 to \$7,854,000,000 in 1920, and to \$5,359,000,000 in 1921.

UPRISING IN MEXICO
MEXICO CITY, April 21 (By The Associated Press).—Acting under orders of President Obregon, General Guadalupe Sanchez, chief of operations in the state of Vera Cruz, has left for the Huasteca region to give battle to Francisco Gorosave, who began an uprising several days ago. General Gorosave is understood to have more than 300 men in his command.

SAN DIEGANS TO DRAFT CHARTER
SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 16 (Special Correspondence).—An election will be held May 2 for the purpose of selecting 15 citizens to draft a new county charter. In November, 1932, the charter drafted will be submitted to the voters for their approval or disapproval.

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Now the Alaska Fishing Fleet Spreads Its Wings and Sails for the Northland

IT IS the middle of April, and from Sausalito Harbor, that madrone-bordered bight in the wooded shore of Marin County, Cal., clear across the Golden Gate to the China Basin, and from the Oakland Estuary to Islais Creek, San Francisco Bay resembles a motion-picture scene taken at New Bedford in the days of the whalers. For the Alaska fishing fleet, more than one hundred strong, this year of 1922, is putting out for the north, for as far north as the ice-pack will allow them, most of them only to Alaska, but some to hold steadily upward on the meridian until they reach the Circle and beyond.

The fleet leaves toward the end of April, and returns from the middle to the end of October, the great white-winged vessels, nearly the last of the lofty old sailers, resting themselves in the Oakland Estuary, and behind the shelter of Sausalito Point, from the autumn to the spring, while their crews devote their time to the making of gardens, the repair of their homes and the building of new ones, along the water-front of Oakland, Alameda and even as far up the coast as Berkeley. The pay is not large, sometimes \$2000, more often about \$1000, for the five and one-half or six months the men are away from their homes and families, but there is never any scarcity of applicants for work with the fleet, when the captains begin gathering their crews along about the second week in April. There are perils in the half-year in the Northland, though nothing to compare with the perils of former years, for today most of the fisher fleets carry wireless, and there are coast guard cutters and other vessels always on the move through the Alaskan waters.

Gathering of Sea Captains

From the Oakland Estuary, which flows and ebbs in between the growing city of Oakland, and its next neighbor on the south, the city of Alameda, some of the fishing fleet are taken by snappy little tugs across San Francisco Bay to the great busy wharves, and there laden with food and supplies for the cruise. Still more of them are outfitted where they lie in the estuary, and probably nowhere in the world are there gathered so many deep-sea captains of this, and of another day, as on the decks of these high-masted, heavily-canvassed barques and barkentines and ships of the fleet which brings southward each autumn the millions of cans of the annual salmon pack.

Augmenting what is already the largest fleet of its kind in the world, the Alaska Packers' Association, which owns and controls all the vessels of the fleet, has just purchased two more large four-masted barques. Some idea of their size and ability may be gained, when it is written that one of them is the Edward Sewall, of a capacity of 5400 tons, deadweight. This barque already has a romantic history, and is adding to its long sailing record by proceeding from Balboa, Canal Zone, where it was purchased for the association, through the Panama Canal to New Orleans, there to load with general cargo, and from there sail back through the canal and up the Pacific coast to San Francisco. Then it will be docked at the wharves maintained in Alameda by the packers' association, and converted into a member of the fishing fleet.

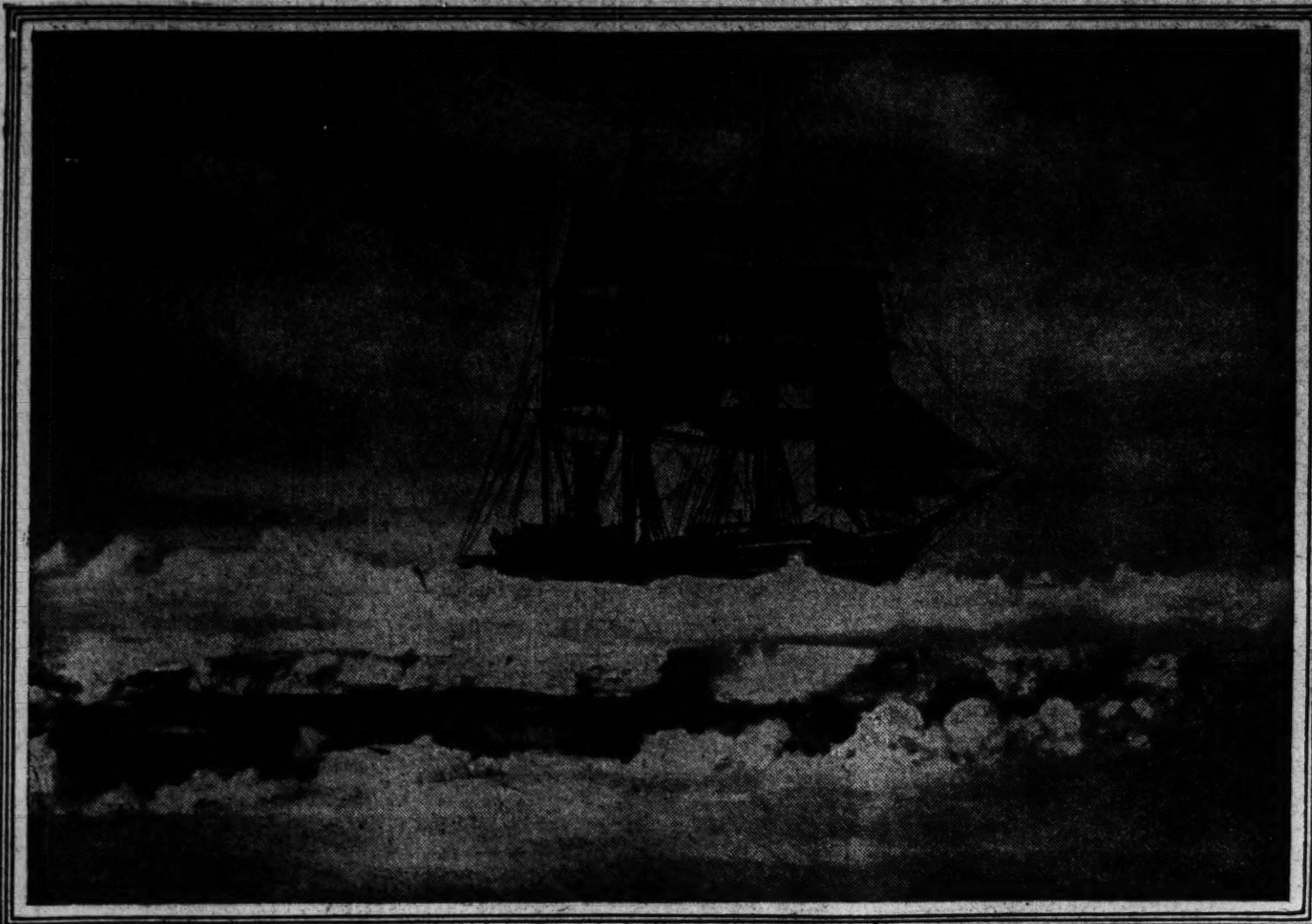
Time is required for all this, and the Edward Sewall will not be ready to leave for the north until the fleet clears through the Golden Gate in April, 1923. The other ship purchased is the Arapahoe, a steel sailing barque, owned by the United States Government, and engaged in taking on a 4000-ton cargo of coal at Port Lambert, near Hampton Roads, when purchased by the packers. With this cargo of coal, the Arapahoe will come through the Panama Canal and up to coast to San Francisco Bay, there to be converted, like the Sewall, into a member of the 1923 fishing fleet.

Sailing Vessels Preferred

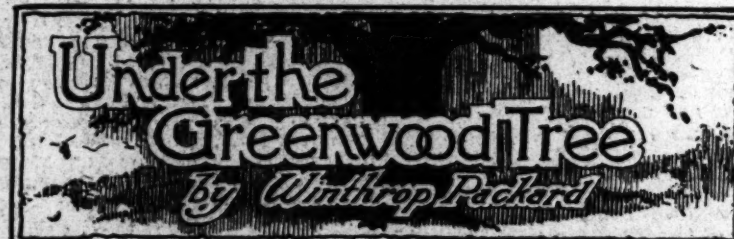
With the addition of these two sailing vessels, the association now has 97 ships, including 75 steamers and launches, 11 barques, one barkentine, two schooners and eight full-rigged ships. Of this fleet, many, of course, are permanently engaged in the fisheries in Alaskan waters, and never come southward, but 27 of the vessels are in the regular transportation fleet, and it is rather remarkable that these barques, barkentines and ships, all sailing vessels, should be retained to carry the great salmon pack southward, rather than newer and faster steamships, the more especially now that steamships are cheaper by hundreds of thousands of dollars than they ever have been. There seems, however, to be some sort of close attachment, other than romantic, between the fishing industry and sailing ships: possibly the much lower cost of operation is one reason for their retention; probably the relatively lower cost of labor is another, and so on. Certain it is that the crews which man these vessels are of the old type of seafaring man, and that this fleet is a sort of starting point, an incubator, as it were, for men trained in sail as well as steam.

The first vessel of the fleet left the Oakland Estuary at the beginning of April. It was the great Star of Lapland, the largest sailing vessel in the world, with a carrying capacity of 6500 tons. A snuffing little tug, less than one-fifth as long as the great Star, and not one-tenth as high as her towering masts, sailed her as the shore-men cast off the land line, and, with a few extra snuffs of effort, moved her out on San Francisco Bay, across through the mass of ferry boats, barges and tugs, just skirting "Battle-ship Cove," the forbidden ground on which the war fleets of Uncle Sam lie at anchor when they call at the city beside the Golden Gate, and then out between Pt. Point and the Marin County cliffs, to the wide roll and swell of the Pacific.

Once beyond the gate, the bare spars of the Star of Lapland suddenly seemed with life; orders



Upper Left—How a Vessel of the Alaska Fishing Fleet Is Sometimes Delayed for Months in "Pack Ice," and Held Until the Ice Drifts Far Enough South to Melt or Until They Can Break Their Way Through by Ramming the Ice. Upper Right—Vessel Loading With Stores Preparatory to Her Five or Six Months' Stay in the Arctic Regions. Lower Left—Entering Home Port of Oakland Through the Golden Gate of San Francisco. Lower Right—Tied Up in the Estuary of Oakland Where the Fleet Lies Idle From the End of October Until the Middle of April



Mysteries of Migration

ON APRIL 21 I look for the barn swallows swirling in swift flight over Massachusetts fields and woods. If not here by that date they are close by to the southward, pressing eagerly forward toward their home nesting places, which may be hereabouts or may be as far north as Greenland itself, for barn swallows range throughout North America from the Gulf to the northern limits of British America.

Portions of the migrating host have left it on the way, planning their mud-nests sheltered friendly in some man's barn all the way from Georgia north, skimming the fields on tireless, swift wings for the gnats and mosquitoes which form their chief diet. The bank swallows and cliff swallows will be but five or six days behind them, and their harder relatives, the tree swallows, have already appeared, having been reported as skimming the snowy fields in Walpole just after the storm which came on April 1. Under such climatic conditions their usual flying insect food was scarce or unobtainable, but these hardy little fellows are willing to make an emergency meal on such berries as remain on sumac or bayberry bushes.

Chimney Swifts Due Soon

With the cliff and bank swallows the chimney swifts are due. So swallows-like are these in their flight and their method of life that they are ordinarily called chimney swallows, though structurally they are more closely related to the night hawks and whippoorwills than to the swallows. The tree swallows may have wintered no farther away than our southern states. The other swallows, however, come in from the tropics, where they have been spending the winter sociably with the swallows native to northern South America, while the barn swallow that nests on the beam in some cozy, old-fashioned Massachusetts barn may have been hobnobbing with strange swallow species in southern Brazil or northern Argentina. As for the chimney swifts, it is probable that they congregate in some insect-haunted region of South

America, little known to white men and unexplored by ornithologists, but if this is so no one surely knows it. There used to be in my town a great unused factory chimney which was the autumn rendezvous of thousands of chimney swifts. About Sept. 20 they would gather here, skimming the country near by for food until dusk, then gathering in swirling flight above the chimney mouth at dusk. From this flock detachments would settle into the chimney, a score or more at a time, until 3000 or 4000 had disappeared in it and the air was clear. At sunrise each morning this chimney would send forth a dark smoke of chimney swifts until the whole great flock was swung once more. Thus for a few days; then, of a morning the whole great flock would go off southward. It is thus that the chimney swifts depart in September, going into the air on the northern edge of the Gulf of Mexico some fine day, to be seen no more until scattered detachments arrive, materializing out of the air from the southward on an April day of the following spring.

Winter Haunts Unknown

Where do the chimney swifts stay during the northern winter? No ornithologist knows. It may be that in some unexplored Brazilian forest there is a mighty extinct volcano crater—a million times bigger than that factory chimney in my town—that shelters them all; that out of it at sunrise they pour, a black semibalance of volcanic smoke, to scatter, insect hunting, over the tops of the mighty trees of the upper Amazonian forests. In these vast unexplored regions of darkest South America they may well have a winter range of many thousand square miles which is as yet unknown. Today many expeditions converge toward these unknown reaches of the upper Amazon. Here is something for the uplooking ornithologists to watch for.

The flight of the swallows and their similars, the chimney swifts, spring and fall, typifies the mystery of migration which is now going on over the Northern Hemisphere the world over. The ancients, our not far distant forefathers even, believed strange things

of the disappearing birds. Because they saw the swallows gathering in thousands on the reeds of the marsh just before they disappeared they thought that they went into the mud over night and there hibernated. You read of people of old who dug swallows out of the mud in winter, warmed them up and watched them fly away. Because the English cuckoo disappeared in winter and a little hawk came down from the north about that time to winter in England they thought the cuckoo changed into the hawk and changed back again in the spring when the hawk went north and the cuckoo came back from Africa.

Facts of Migration Strange

These beliefs seem strange enough to us now, yet they are hardly stranger than the facts of migration as we have come to know them. These facts are being daily added to by hosts of bird watchers that grow greater as time goes on the world over. Of the uncountable myriads of moving birds the busy man sees little. Now and then a combination of circumstances brings them to almost everyone's attention. Fox sparrows breed in an irregular belt stretching from the Magdalen Islands to Manitoba. About April 1 they come north, singing through the thickets from Massachusetts west to Minnesota. They follow up the receding snow line, scratching among the dried leaves, shy and retiring, little noticed by the average citizen.

This year, just at the height of the migration wave in Massachusetts, came a sudden snowstorm, covering the ground and the fox sparrows' food many inches deep. The birds came in flocks to the dooryards where, fortunately, almost everyone feeds the winter birds nowadays, and thousands of people saw fox sparrows at close range for the first time. Thousands of others realized for the first time, also, what millions of them go through the country northward in the spring, southward in the fall, every year.

The migration of fox sparrows is a very moderate one. They swing, pendulum-wise, back and forth from Labrador, say, to Louisiana at the farthest. Robins and bluebirds, song sparrows and a host of others do about the same. Other birds with no greater powers of flight and seemingly no greater needs cover an enormously larger range. Our tiniest mite of a bird is the ruby-throated hummingbird, a jeweled miracle of flight no bigger of body than a child's thumb. The ruby-throated hummingbird may nest as far north as Labrador and wing its bullet-like flight by night to Central America where it winters. Hummingbirds specialize

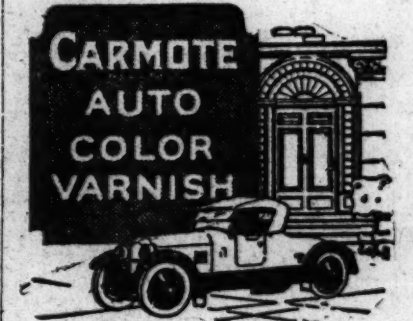
in honey and the insects of tubular flowers. It is easy to see that they need to spend the winter as far south as Central America. But why should they go north at all? Scores of varieties of hummingbirds thrive in tropical America the year round, finding food and nesting opportunity right there. Why should the ruby-throated dare the trackless air and the chill fogs of the northern coast to spend a brief three months so far north? I do not find the answer to the question in ornithological annals. Surely something more than the need of food and nesting material, of bodily comforts and desires sends it, on this 3000-mile quest.

Golden Plover on Way North

Today the golden plover are on their way through the plains west of the Mississippi, bound for their Arctic nesting places, in the gray tundra moss far beyond the northern limit of trees. They winter in Argentina, migrating northward mainly by land but not minding a jump of 400 or 500 miles across the Gulf of Mexico. That is nothing; most of our tiny song birds make that jump twice a year. But when the golden plover head back for Argentina in the fall they do not follow this same, to them well known, route southward. Instead, they congregate in Labrador, cross to Nova Scotia, fattening on the crow berries which are ripe and numerous at this time of year, then make one clean, wonderful, air-line jump overseas 2400 miles to the northern coast of South America. Thence they go on by land and seashore to their winter home 2700 miles farther on. Their reason for this change of route south, so

widely divergent from the northern one, is one of the greater mysteries of bird migration.

Perhaps the greatest mystery of all is the reason for the world-wide migration of the Arctic tern, that champion of long distance migrants. Arctic terns breed during the brief summer on the Arctic coasts of North America. In August their southward movement begins and it does not cease until the birds reach the margins of perpetual ice on the confines of the Antarctic continent, far south of Patagonia. When the brief southern summer there is over they go north again to their nesting places near the margins of perpetual ice in the Arctic. What impulse it is which sends these birds yearly from the ice of one pole to the ice of the other, twice across the tropic seas, a distance in all of some 25,000 miles, round the world in fact, is one of the great mysteries of bird migration.



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ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Portraits by Cecilia Beaux in
New York Loan Exhibition

NEW YORK, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—Cecilia Beaux, undoubtedly the ranking portraitist among American women painters and recipient of the many honors which come to one prominent through a long period of distinguished service in art, has co-operated with the Arden Gallery in assembling there a dozen or more of her canvases, widely representative of her work of the past 20 years and including several which have never before been shown in New York.

Miss Beaux has developed the formal portrait of large dimensions to a point of unquestioned excellence and in dealing with the full length figure amid the surroundings of the beau monde of today, she has brought to her work a vigor and breadth of handling which gives the spectator the sense of the enthusiasm and spontaneity of performance so necessary in a painting of large proportions.

In a general way, one feels that her artists, though invariably shown at ease among familiar surroundings, present to the painter problems in design and color arrangement rather than opportunities for the revelation of intimate traits of character. There are exceptions to this generalization in such portraits as "Sita and Saret," a woman in white with a black cat perched on her shoulder (a replica of the one owned by the Luxembourg in Paris) and in the portrait lent by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts of an elderly woman of New England type whose sweet, expressive face, above the filmy white of her gown and against the white hangings of her room (white against white as Whistler loved to do). These convey the atmosphere of intimate portraiture, caught and translated into the finely modulated tones of the paintings.

But it is in the portrait of "Mrs. D." recently acquired and lent by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts that Miss Beaux's achievements are best summarized. Her evident love of color, color in broad masses, so often introduced in a background of blue sky in a sumptuously patterned gown or some hanging of richly colored brocade, is here manifest in the warm, rich tones of the room in which "Mrs. D." is seated. The green-covered sofa, gay cushion and heavy silken window hangings make excellent foil for the lighter flesh tones and gown of the sitter, who is painted in a bold and vigorous manner, from the finely characterized head to the gleaming satin slippers. Decorative and glowing in color, it is as fine as anything Miss Beaux has done, and makes a worthy companion piece to her portrait of "Ernesta" in the collection of the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York.

Another large canvas, of similar style, catches the attention as one enters the gallery, in bold relief against a deep blue background of night sky, relieved only by the orange flare of distant lights, is seen a woman, seated sideways to the spectator, gowned in an archaic brocade of pink and blue. There is a sense of design predominates, and the interest is that of a tour de force, a picture painted for exhibition purposes. This painting has had an interesting career from

the chameleon-like way in which it has changed its background and the lady, who was once seated in a dimly lit interior has now apparently come out for a breath of air, as the title now reads "On the Terrace."

The portraits of Dr. Charles Dana and Richard Watson Gilder are somewhat somber and low as to key and suggest the usual presentation portrait. Mrs. Russell Sage in black dress and bonnet is seen silhouetted against a flat background of cold blue afternoon sky, which seems an unsuitable setting, and this opportunity missed for using one of countless designs which nature is ever unfolding. Perhaps this picture would gain if it followed the example of "On the Terrace."

A portrait of a man, painted in a broad manner suggestive of Sargent's technique, is another proof of Miss Beaux's mastering of form under the play of light. The subject is seated near the recessed window of a room lit from many sources and the airy color scheme is carried out in his light summer costume.

In conclusion, Miss Beaux has selected her most recent canvases, finished barely in time for the exhibition, to round out the group. A young man and woman are seen engaged in producing a document in the modern way, he dictating and she with hand raised in the act of typing. Almost in the nature of a sketch, yet completely realized in form, it has an unusual verve and go, and is most happy in the way the typewriter has been made

to take its place as a part of the decorative scheme of the whole. Perhaps this last portrait group is indicative of the approach of still another phase of the painter's talents, which will reflect something of the less conventional viewpoint which this quarter of the century is ushering in.

Furniture and Tapestry Sale
NEW YORK, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—A sale of antique furniture and other works of art, from the collection of Sir Algernon Olliphant, Worcester, England, is scheduled for April 26, at Clarke's Galleries, New York.

This collection contains a group of remarkable stained glass panels, which are said by experts to be finer than anything that has yet been im-

ported to the United States. English and French furniture of the Elizabethan, Jacobean, Louis Quinze, Directoire and Renaissance periods is also shown.

The English section comprises court cupboards, marriage chests, refectory tables and gaiter tables, all made with that elegant solidity which characterized English furniture of that period. The French furniture consists of an assortment of secretaires, interesting pieces made by the great cabinet maker, Boicod, clocks, crystal suspension and ceilings by Ingres and Marguerite Gerard.

The walnut furniture of the Stuart and Queen Anne periods and the Georgian mahogany pieces, which have been imported from the estate of Lord Astcourt, Wansstead, England, are impressive. Included in this collection is

of glass are colored ruby red and bright apple green through which the golden brown of the tree design winds.

Another antique is a statue of the Apostle Paul, cut in stone. The figure, which is heavily draped, represents an old man with a forked beard wearing an expression of great serenity and dignity. Traces of color in the deeper folds of the drapery would suggest that this was once a polychromed example but the stone at the present time is singularly beautiful in its old ivory color, darkened here and there or dusty with the plaster ground on which the artist spread his pigments.

This statue is ascribed to a Burgundian sculptor named Claus Werve, a pupil and disciple of Claus Werve. A carved stone figure representing a seated king, is almost architectural in its power and dignity. The figure is a bearded man seated on a throne of Romanesque design; the left hand originally held a scepter which has been destroyed and the right hand is also missing. The treatment of the drapery and the hair is stiff and formal betraying its early Gothic style but the entire work has a nobility which is often found in the sculpture of the Middle Ages. The origin of this statue is obscure, but as it was found 30 years ago in an ancient residence in Avignon, it is quite probable that it is the work of the sculptors of the Provençal School in the thirteenth century.

A collection of English prints has been added to the print department on the third floor, which comprises work of the modern school beginning with Seymour Haden. Other conspicuous names in the collection are, Girtlin Brangwyn, James, Elizabeth Guild and others.

A loan exhibit, made anonymously, of 150 sealstones from Crete is of the first importance, as illustrating the art and life of ancient Crete.

Early Gothic Art at the Metropolitan Museum
NEW YORK, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—An important exhibit of early Gothic art has been placed on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In this collection there are three treasures that stand out from the rest, in the gallery of medieval art on the second floor. One of them is a magnificent stained glass window, representing the "Tree of Jesse." The glass in this window is composed of six large medallions, with pairs of small medallions between.

Very little restoration was necessary in this exhibit, and the glass is in fine condition for work of such an early period. This window came from the Costesay Hall exhibit in Costesay Hall, Norfolk, Eng., from a collection made in the eighteenth century. The place of origin of the Costesay glass is unknown but it is ascribed, by some authorities rather definitely, to the early Gothic period of the lower Rhine school, probably about the beginning of the fourteenth century. This exhibit is beautifully placed in the museum, being set up in three sections in a chapel-like structure, artificially lighted.

The "Tree of Jesse" theme was a popular one with glass stainers in medieval times, similar windows being found in obscure churches and monasteries in southern France.

The drawing and design of this window, which is dignified Gothic, has been subordinated to the fearless color ideas of the artist. The general areas

Francis Scott Key Monument Will
Soon Be Erected at Fort McHenry

AS soon as the program has been definitely arranged, a monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key and the "Defenders of Baltimore" will be erected on the grounds of historic Ft. McHenry, near Baltimore, Md. It is now thought that these ceremonies will be observed about the first of May and that they will include a luncheon, a parade, the presentation of the monument by Secretary of War John W. Weeks, and the acceptance on behalf of the American people by President Harding.

This program for the day, at present tentative, will be followed by a

dinner to distinguished guests and a band concert at the foot of the Washington Monument, which would be decorated and illumined for the occasion. It is also suggested that a special exhibition should be arranged at that time of the defense of Baltimore and the events leading up to the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Nearly eight years ago the city, celebrating the centennial of its victory over the besieging British and of the writing of Key's famous song of victory, obtained the promise from Washington of the erection of this memorial. A committee of five was appointed, a site selected, and by an Act of Congress on July 29, 1914, an appropriation was set aside for the memorial. Designs were submitted to the National Art Commission and that of Charles H. Niehaus, whose studio is in Grantwood, N. J., was selected.

E. V. Warren is the architect. The pedestal is of pink Tennessee marble and is being made by a local firm, Rullman & Wilson, Baltimore. The statue is of bronze and has been cast by Gorham & Co., Providence, R. I. It shows a Greek youth, holding at his side a stringed lyre and symbolizing victory. Upon the pedestal has been cut a joyous procession of music makers, the Greek boy with his lyre, the maid with her lyre, a dancing band of men and maids; and upon the side of the pedestal which faces the entrance to the fort will be fastened the bronze bas-relief of Francis Scott Key. The whole will stand about 45 feet high.

The monument is to be placed on

the left hand side of the drive leading from the present entrance of Ft. McHenry to the old, and original, star fort. This site is at present closely hedged by the wooden barracks which were put up during the recent war, but these are to be removed and the grounds returned as nearly as possible to their former appearance. It is hoped that the whole of the fort and surrounding grounds will be preserved by the Government as a memorial park or that they will be turned back to the city, which will keep them as a city park.

The old fort stands at the very end of what used to be known as Whetstone Point. It was here that Capt. John Smith, on his exploration of Chesapeake Bay, landed. It was here that at the beginning of the Revolutionary War a great raft of logs was anchored, obstructing entrance to the harbor. Finished in 1796 from designs made by a French officer then in America—the fort was turned over to the Government and was named in honor of the Maryland man, upon Washington's staff, McHenry.

In the war of 1812-14 the fort successfully resisted the attack made upon it and the misty dawn after a night of constant fire upon its ramparts disclosed the Stars and Stripes still floating from its embankments. It was then that Key, prisoner on a small ship held back of the attacking fleet, penned his song, which, in memory of these things the fort should be forever preserved. It is hoped that its future will be decided before the unveiling of the Key memorial and that the monument itself will serve as a seal to its future and its fame.

Decorative Art
of Peru Shown

NEW YORK, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—A whirling water jar dating back to the Incas, two pieces of lace mummy cloth 3500 years old, and specimens of quipo, a kind of rope, used by the ancients to record dates and events are in a unique collection of exhibits of ancient and modern Peruvian decorative art, displayed in Avery Hall, Columbia University.

The exhibition, under the auspices of the Avery Architectural Library of Columbia and the Inter-American division of the American Association for International Conciliation, will be open to the public daily this week from 9 o'clock until 6, and from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening.

The exhibition consists of water-color copies of designs from ancient Peruvian vases, jars, plates and fabrics; of water-colors, pen and pencil sketches and etchings illustrative of modern scenes, customs and life of the primitive regions of Peru; and of ancient vessels and idols of pottery, quipo (primitive bone, pottery or reed fables), mummy cloths and other fabrics.

The water-colors, drawings and etchings are the work of Senor Francisco Gonzalez Camarero, a Peruvian artist of distinguished family and attainments, who has devoted a number of years to the study of Peruvian ethnology and archeology, and to copying and thus preserving the primitive designs; and they are still original in the sense that they were either copied directly from the objects or sketched from scenes or human models.

Musical News and Reviews

A Ladies' Quartet in London

LONDON, April 7.—While making no claim to the large perfection of an organization of international fame (such as the Flossley String Quartet), a local party like the McCullagh Quartet, which gave a concert at Aeolian Hall on March 28, can provide a very agreeable evening's entertainment, charm being the substitute for greatness. The ladies who composed this party (Misses Isabel McCullagh, Gertrude Newham, Lily Rawdon-Briggs and Mary McCullagh) have developed a real ensemble; they have also developed a vivacious, delicately reticent style that is distinctly refreshing in days when passionate rhetoric is more the rule than the exception. Isabel McCullagh, the leader, has a pretty turn for lively expression, for perfume in music, also she has a light wrist and a dainty trick of "feathering" with her bow which was well displayed in and suited to the Scherzo of Beethoven's Quartet in G, op. 18. Both she and her sister Mary (the cellist) are players of much experience, and were members of the Edith Robinson String Quartet of Manchester. They are also well known in Liverpool. Lily Rawdon-Briggs, the viola, has a good tone, and the firm poise of her playing makes her thoroughly useful. Gertrude Newham appears the least experienced, but is an intelligent second fiddle. When there are so many things to like in the work of the quartet it seems a pity that "avoidable blemishes should exist. One of these is a slight thoughtlessness over intonation—the extreme

notes of a phrase or passage may be all right, but the intermediate notes sometimes fail to establish themselves as being in the pure scale. There is also a little roughness in tone—the hair of the bow makes itself heard at times when it serves no purpose by doing so.

Following the Beethoven G major Quartet came the Brahms Quartet in B flat, op. 67, which suited the players less. They got its surface well, excellently, but never dived below to the deeper thoughts from which the music had grown. With the last group, a cluster of old English songs and jigs arranged for string quartet by Frank Bridge and Joseph Holbrooke, the McCullaghs came back to a congenial element. There was something about their playing which led one's fancy into pleasant speculations. Would the delightful heroines of Jane Austen's novels have performed thus if they had happened to be musicians? Imagine a string quartet led by Elizabeth Bennet.

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May Robson in "It Pays to Smile"

Special from Monitor Bureau

"It Pays to Smile," a farcical comedy written by Ethel Watts Mumford on the basis of a story by the author, is being played at the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, Ill., April 18, 1932, by the following cast: May Robson, Ethel Watts Mumford, Dick Talbot, Don Harrington, Sebastian Markheim, Orrin T. Burke, Alicia Pegg, Margaret Borough, Countess Verucchio, Edith Conrad, Duke di Monteville, Russell Hicks, Pacheco, Joseph Baird, Walter Lester Wallace.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Of American actresses of a stellar rating there is none more helpful to the railroads than May Robson. Season after season she races over the land, acting oldish women in comic plays, acting them all very much in the same vein, but drawing on each visit to this junction and that county seat audiences large enough to reward her effort. She is well known in every considerable huddle of humanity west of the Alleghenies, and often she crosses the eastern divide and crosses into the towns on the seaboard. This season she has traveled from Scranton to San Diego and back-tracked to Chicago.

Sometimes Miss Robson's endeavors to please are bulwarked by a dramatist of good name; sometimes she pays her royalties to the Observer. This season her playwright is Ethel Watts Mumford, poet, fictionist and quondam suffragist. Miss Mumford found her plot in one of Nina Wilcox Putnam's stories, but whether Miss Putnam would know it, now grown audible and filled with gestures, is another matter. Indeed, the play bears so many of the marks of Miss Robson's handiwork that possibly Miss Mumford, too, might question the authenticity of her own signature.

Miss Robson is the actress of Freedom Talbot of the Boston Talbots, member of all the colonial societies, and possessor of proof that her line runs back to Plymouth Rock—and beyond. She and her sister take out a precarious existence until at length the mortgage and other obligations force Freedom to seek employment. She answers the advertisement of Pinto Bagg, California lemon king, who, with his boyish daughter Alicia and his chauffeur, name of Talbot, are making a show of themselves in New York's most luxurious inn. Alicia is a rough diamond, much in need of a lapidary, and in this capacity Freedom Talbot engages herself to serve as faithfully as a Boston Talbot can. Immediately an American countess, widowed, an Italian duke mysteriously employed, and an unscrupulous banker and smuggler of

works of art—including, since no one minds, the Mona Lisa—are introduced to Freedom.

All these are on the scene when the play leaps to Pinto Pegg's California ranch. Freedom, having shed her primness and acquired a fondness for modern dress, becomes the life of the citrus belt. And being addicted to reading Nick Carter, she develops the detective instinct, which she exercises in many situations. She steers aright a romance and saves the now polished Alicia from a hateful marriage with the banker; and at last she wins Pinto Pegg's regard, thereby setting at naught the machinations of her cousin, the countess.

Melodrama, rearing its head in the ranch-house, is served by a startling electric contraption, though this scene has no true finish, thereby indicating hurried alteration. There is much talk of young Talbot, the chauffeur, but he is left high and dry at the play's end, indicating either further alteration or a serious lapse of dramatic skill on the part of Miss Mumford. The characters are for the most part the obvious figures of old-fashioned melodrama, each wearing the label of virtue or villainy.

Miss Robson plays Freedom Talbot with abundant energy, applying to the role all the comic expedients which she has found of service in other plays. She is a good actress, achieves a characterization, although as in the addition to Nick Carter, the author frequently strains credibility. In a scene of accidental inebriation, patently Miss Robson's interpolation, another serious strain is put upon one's belief in Freedom Talbot. But apocryphal or not, there is good entertainment in story and character for Miss Robson's numerous following, which is sure she can do no wrong.

Miss Mumford, the author in other seasons of a variety of plays—"The Young Idea," for Lydia Lopokova, the Russian dancer; "Dr. Wrenham's Experiment," for Henry Kolker; "The Scenario," for Annie Russell, and other pieces—does not practice the soft touch. The first word serves her; her wit is rather clumsy. Her experience of the theater has not enlightened her in the ways of that exacting institution. Yet, which fairly well sustains Miss Robson's comic style, may be regarded as rather fortunate in having that actress as its star. Miss Robson seeks merely to amuse and will go to almost any lengths to do so, but she is always quite aware of what she is doing. Practice may not have made her perfect, but it has made her conscious of the value of her polite clownery. She is afraid of nothing except that her audience may not laugh.

—O. L. H.

The Washington Observer

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WASHINGTON, April 20.—FRED W. Upham of Chicago, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, has arrived in Washington after a three months' sojourn in Europe and northern Africa. "I told Secretary Mellon last night," said the Chancellor of the G. O. P. Exchequer, "that I've qualified for a high finance job since I've been in America, because I learned how to change American dollars into the coin of 11 different realms, and was 'stung' every time."

Some of Lady Astor's relatives are living in Washington. They are the brothers Langhorne, Virginians like herself, who are her cousins. One is Marshall Langhorne of the diplomatic service; another is Col. George Langhorne, U. S. A., now attached to the War College, and the third is Cary Langhorne, The Viscountess, when living near Charlottesville, Va., as Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, 30 years ago, was a frequent visitor to Washington and is well remembered by the capital set of the early Roosevelt days. There is the keenest interest in Lady Astor. She is assured the center of the stage and the lioness' share of the limelight the minute she strikes the capital trail.

Herman H. Kohlsaat, veteran newspaper publisher, was in Washington early this week gathering up loose ends for his political memoirs about to appear serially under the title of

"From McKinley to Harding." They are to be of a peculiarly intimate character and will abound in untold history, certain to make any number of people sit up and take careful notice. Although only five Presidents—Messrs. McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Harding—come within the purview of Mr. Kohlsaat's autobiographical narrative, his contacts with the Grant administration, Cabinet positions and foreign ambassadorships more than once have been rejected by "H. H." who, like so many men behind the throne in our own and other countries, preferred to be guide, counselor and friend to presidents, rather than their servitors.

The home-folks at Marion are going to honor President Harding by building him a useful monument—a fine, modern hotel to be called Hotel Harding. The establishment is now in process of completion and it is hoped to have the editor and publisher of The Daily Star there for the dedication at the end of 1932. Marion boasts of far better presidential timber than hotel accommodations. The only threatened defections from the Harding camp in 1920, on the part of visitors to the front porch, were those who had to stay at Marion hotels. That's going to be different henceforward.

Another American newspaper man has gone to Japan to become editor of an English-language newspaper published in Tokyo, the Japan Times and Mail. He is Edward L. Conn, un-

PRIZES OFFERED FOR ESSAYS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21.—A series of cash prizes for the best articles on "What Can a University Do to Prepare Men for Work in Foreign Fields?" has been offered New York University students by Delta Phi Epsilon, the first national foreign service fraternity. The contest ends May 31.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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KNICKERBOCKER Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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PERSONAL DIRECTION

CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REASONS BEHIND
THE ADVANCE IN
RAILROAD STOCKS

Ability to Reduce Expenses and
Actual Business Improvement
Chief Basis

Substantial reductions in expenses and definite indications of business revival are considered to be the chief causes behind the present upward movement in the securities of various railroads in the New York stock market. This movement is the most extensive and the broadest in a number of years.

The decline in prices of fuel and materials, hailed as a great boon to the public utility companies, is of even greater import to the railroads, for they use a greater variety of supplies and in much greater quantity. In the period of rapidly mounting prices and wages of labor the railroads were caught between the millstones because they were not permitted to raise the price of their commodity, transportation, in any thing like equal measure. By the same token they were the gainers in a liquidating market for materials and labor.

Reduction in Wages

The wages of railroad labor were cut 12 per cent last summer, which meant a saving in the existing payroll of probably \$50,000,000. Further reductions await the determination of the Railroad Labor Board. Modification of the national agreements governing rules and working conditions also added substantial savings, running into many millions but never accurately estimated in dollars and cents.

A big factor favoring the railroads has been the decline in the price of coal during the last year. The average price paid by the railroads, including the freight rate on the coal, reached its maximum in December, 1920, when it was \$4.80 a ton. This is an average price. In exceptional cases the New England roads, for example, forced to buy spot coal in the shortage of 1920 paid as high as \$10 or \$11 a ton, including freight. Their coal costs throughout have been above the average because of their distance from the mines.

During 1921 the average declined until, at the close of the year, it was only \$3.85. The average price paid by the railroads in 1916 was \$1.76 a ton, including freight. Their locomotive fuel in that year cost them \$250,000,000. In 1920 it cost them \$672,000,000. What the price of fuel will be henceforth will depend largely on the outcome of the strike.

Equipment Also Cheaper

There has been a big decline in the prices of equipment also, chiefly rails and ties, from the peak of the war boom. Railroads are taking advantage of this situation to come into the market on a larger scale than they have in a number of years, and there is a great stimulus of general business.

Prices of locomotives are down 35 to 40 per cent from the highest prices. Freight cars and passenger coaches have declined about 40 per cent. Locomotives, however, are considerably more than double the pre-war price, and freight cars are about 50 per cent above 1913 and 1914 prices. The equipment companies are rather reticent to quote prices, saying that many orders were taken at low prices which did not show a profit, and that the market today is showing an advancing tendency.

Below are displayed some prices of equipment, rails and ties in comparison with war peak and pre-war prices:

	Cur price	War peak	Pre-war price
Standard 30-ton freight car (at underfr.)	\$1,800	\$2,500	\$1,500
Standard 40-ton freight car	2,200	3,000	1,800
First-class passenger coaches	22,000	30,000	15,000
Coal cars	2,800	3,500	1,800
Mail locomotive	50,000	70,000	30,000
Consolidation locomotive	50,000	70,000	30,000
Switching locomotive	35,000	45,000	20,000
Switching loco	35,000-47,000	45,000	20,000
Rails (per ton)	57	75	35
Ties (per ton)	40	50	25
Heavy ties (each)	1.50	2.00	1.00

UPWARD MOVEMENT
IN WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, April 21—General commission houses swept wheat prices strongly upward today during the early dealings. The May delivery, in which there have been prospects of a big shortage, went to the highest price level of late by that month. The opening, which ranged from 1/4 cent to 1 1/4 cents higher, with May 1.44 to 1.44 1/2, and July 1.26 1/2 to 1.26 3/4, was followed by decided further gains.

Sympathy with the wheat returned to higher prices for corn and oats. After opening 1/4 to 1/2 cent higher, July 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, the corn market had a moderate further advance.

Oats started a shade to 1/2 cent higher, July 40 1/2 to 40 3/4, and later continued to show a tendency to rise. Provisions were firmer with grain and hogs.

NORTHWEST'S FARM
LOAN TOTAL GROWS

ST. PAUL, April 20—Northwest farmers are benefiting to the extent of \$60,154,000 in loans made by the seventh district Federal Farm Land Bank of St. Paul. The March statement of President Quamme to the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington lists 12,237 farm mortgage loans in force in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan. From a total of \$22,222,186 on Jan. 1, loans in this district increased to \$122,000,000 in the first quarter. The total Jan. 1, 1921, was \$17,222,186.

BETTER OUTLOOK
FOR NEW HAVEN

March Earnings Show Pleasing
Contrast to Previous Months

New Haven shares, which have been steadily moving upward since the low price of 1 1/2 in January, have made further response to improved operating results of the road, and the rather optimistic statements as to the outlook made at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The advance to 2 1/2 carried the stock to the highest price since 1920, when it sold at 2 3/4.

New Haven earned its fixed charges in March, with an estimated surplus of about \$72,000 to spare. This makes a pleasing contrast, with a deficit after charges of \$1,600,221 in March, 1921. The winter months have traditionally been poor for New Haven and other New England roads, the big earnings of the year being made in the summer and fall months.

In the first three months of the present year, New Haven has shown very satisfactory results. In January there was a deficit after charges of only \$18,333. In February the deficit after charges was about \$500,000. New Haven was helped in January by dividends from affiliated companies which were lacking in February. In March it came through with a fair surplus over charges, a condition which gives considerable promise for subsequent months.

In March, of course, there was a stimulation in coal traffic, felt by all the New England roads, due to preparations for the coal strike. In April there has been some falling off in that class of traffic in the case of most roads, although this is not such an important factor with the New Haven.

New Haven has rapidly reduced its ratio of operating expenses to gross to something like normal proportions, and therein lies the secret of the change in result. In March its operating ratio was but 77.74 per cent compared with 95.37 in March, 1921. In January the ratio was 80.78 per cent.

STEEL CORPORATION
PLANS HUGE TUBE
MILL AT GARY, IND.

NEW YORK, April 21—A \$15,000,000 tube mill at Gary, Ind., is planned by the United States Steel Corporation. Chairman Elbert H. Gary announced today. Construction will begin at once, and it is expected that the making of tubes will be in full operation before the end of 1922.

The mill will have a capacity of about \$50,000 tons a year, increasing the present tube capacity of the corporation by 20 to 25 per cent. It will be erected by the National Tube Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation.

Funds for the construction will be obtained by the sale of \$7,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds and \$8,000,000 National Tube Company 6 per cent bonds. The remainder of the money will be taken from the cash surplus of the Steel Corporation.

STOCK EXCHANGE
SEATS ARE HIGHER

NEW YORK, April 21—Prices of seats on the New York Stock Exchange, long regarded by many as an index of approaching market conditions, are still on the up-grade. Wall Street got a thrill yesterday when it was announced that Erich Marks had bought the seat of W. P. Bliss for \$23,000, which was \$4,000 more than the previous sale recorded less than a week ago.

Henry Clews paid only \$500 for his seat, June 27, 1864, and since that time there has been many wide variations. But \$13,000 is the lowest price recorded in a generation. The record price was \$115,000, reached in the war boom, and a seat is reported to have been sold for as low as \$34,000 in the great depression that followed the closing of the stock exchange on July 30, 1914, when news came that England was going into the war.

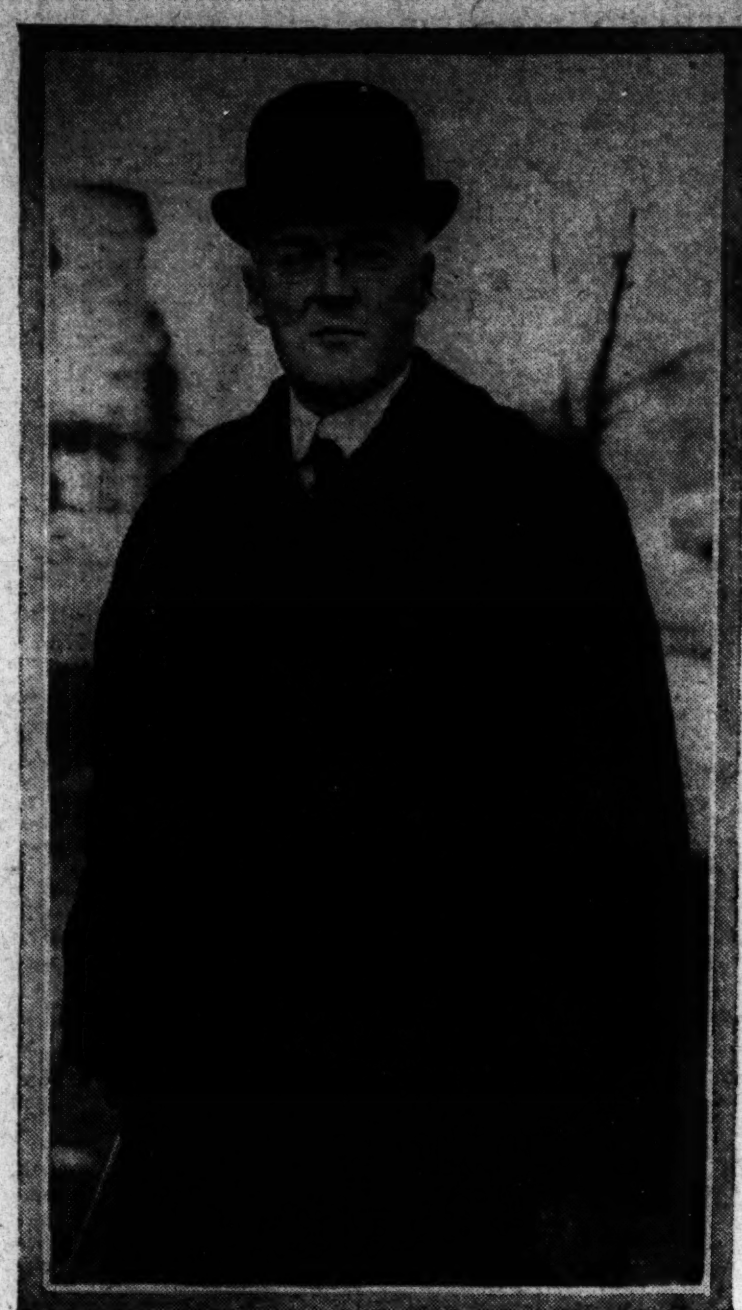
UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc., Boston

	Bid	Asked
Arlington Mills	95	100
Bates Mfg. Co.	100	105
Brookline Mills	170	180
Columbus Mfg. Co.	160	170
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	220	230
Dwight Mfg. Co.	110	120
Elmer Mfg. Co.	85	90
Farr Alpaca Co.	175	185
Gluck Mills	100	110
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	75	80
Home Bldg. & Dye Wks. com	9	12
Lyman Mfg. Co.	65	70
do pf	105	110
Laurel Cotton Mills	180	190
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	124	135
Lowell Bleachery	155	160
Ludlow Mfg. Associates	130	135
Manomet Mills	105	110
Massachusetts Cotton Mill	145	150
Merrimack Mfg. Co. com.	95	100
do pf	76	80
Nashua Mills	125	130
Northbrook Mfg. Co.	85	90
do pf	97	100
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	215	220
Nonquit Spinning Co.	80	85
Pacific Mfg. Co.	164	168
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	172	175
Sharp Mfg. Co. com.	104	110
do pf	104	110
Tremont Mfg. Co.	100	105
U. S. Worsted Co. 1st pf.	6	10
Walworth Bleach & Dye Wks.	115	120
Wamsutta Mills	110	115
Warwick Mills	110	115
West Point Mfg. Co.	115	120
York Mfg. Co.	185	190

MISCELLANEOUS

American Serris Co.	125
Water Baker Co. Ltd.	120
Biglow-Hart Carpet Co. com	78
do pf	100
Deaper Corporation	152
Quincy Mkt. C. & W. com.	125
do pf	102
Merrimack Chemical Co.	85
Plymouth Cordage Co.	165
Quincy Mkt. C. & W. com.	125
do pf	102
Saco-Lowell Shops com.	125
do pf	102
U. S. Envelope Co. com.	125



Photograph © by Paul Thompson, New York

Alfred C. Bedford

Alfred C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is a man of broad training and wide experience. His father for many years was the European representative of an American watch company. The son was sent to Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and later studied at Lausanne, Switzerland.

After leaving college he started to work as a stock clerk in a New York dry goods house. Handling ribbons, however, did not appeal to him and he welcomed an opportunity to enter the employ of Charles Pratt & Co., which carried on an extensive oil business. This company was soon afterward merged into the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Bedford had charge of many important concerns outside the oil business during his early connection with the Standard Oil Company. He was manager of the Chemical Company, a subsidiary, when in 1907 he was made a director of the parent organization. He later served as treasurer and vice-president and in 1915 was elected to the presidency.

MONEY CONTRASTS
IN LONDON ARE
NOT SO MARKED

Scarcity of Short-Time Funds Not
Pronounced Because Govern-
ment Disbursements Less

LONDON (Special Correspondence)—Usual seasonal contrasts in monetary conditions here have not appeared this year. The transition from pressure to ease was not so abrupt as usual. The scarcity of short money at the close of the first quarter and the national financial year was less pronounced because there was not the usual excess of Government disbursements over receipts. Under the British budgetary system money voted for the supply services must be expended within the limits of the financial year, otherwise the vote lapses. Hence the great expenditure of the Government in the last few months of the year has made haste toward the end of March to fulfill their authorized expenditure, even if in so doing they occasionally put rather a strain on the Appropriation Act, an annual measure passed to make sure that money voted by the House of Commons for one purpose shall not be diverted to another.

Realization of War Assets
Six months ago there seemed to be not the slightest probability that the £155,500,000 which the budget of April, 1921, estimated as likely to be produced by the realization of war assets would be encashed during the 12 months, and though sales were sharply pushed in the third quarter of the year the fulfillment of the budget anticipation remained long in doubt.

The liquidation of Government stores was speeded up and by March 25 the receipts had reached nearly £152,000,000. In the concluding six days of the year receipts were somewhat screwed up close to £19,000,000 so that "special" revenue, which is not revenue within the meaning of the normal British budget, reached £170,806,000 for the year, or £12,306,000 over the budget estimate.

Though the pressure toward the close of the financial year was relieved by this comparative balance between treasury income and outlay, the ease after March 31 was less conspicuous. It may seem trivial to make so much of the fact that short-time money was not so much more plentiful and cheaper between one day and another, and there would be no occasion to make much of it, even though it is a sort of break in money-market tradition, had not the British Treasury chosen to bring temporary, even fleeting, monetary conditions into play in regulating its five-year bond financing, where these conditions should be ignored, as well as in its three-months' treasury bill operations, where they are paramount.

As it happens five-year money is not wanted by the Treasury, and it would have been wiser to keep a useful means of extending early maturing

short-dated war liabilities for a few years strictly in reserve until it was required, instead of trying to find a species of average between the value of really short money and that of five-year accommodation. For in the end, if and when the Government wishes to undertake a comprehensive conversion of short into long-dated debt, it must take account solely of the value of corresponding securities and ignore the ever-varying rates at which money is lent for three months at the outside.

These signs the most convincing are the approximation of the 5 per cent war loan to par. As there is £1,906,000,000 of it outstanding a loan of such dimensions has great inertia. It does not change its level appreciably without a strong and lasting motive power, and it does not surrender ground easily. Under its lee all gilt-edge securities have improved their position. The Australian Commonwealth justly enjoys high credit in the London market, but few were prepared to find it venturing to offer a 5 per cent loan of £5,000,000 at 96, which seemed like rating Australian credit too nearly to that of the British Empire.

Australia's Loan Sale
A little comedy attaches to this venture. The various British overseas dominions do not borrow unless they want money at once for specific purposes, and to avoid all chance of a slip their loans are underwritten. The underwriting terms are invariably moderate, but the successful placing of the stock, if not at once, at least soon after the issue date, is so certain that the underwriting commission is looked on as almost a gift.

This being so the underwriting of Australian loans, whether state or Commonwealth, is much sought, but in practice it is kept within a narrow privileged circle. A comparatively new issuing organization, which draws its resources rather from the provinces than from London, has lately sponsored some highly successful industrial debenture issues, and it considered the time was ripe for its reception into the favored Colonial loan circle. Nothing daunted, the new organization underbid the old for the sponsorship of a loan for the state of Western Australia, and the result was to hasten the appearance of the Commonwealth loan and under negotiation, and to offer it at a price which was admittedly too high, having regard to the market valuation of comparable securities. The Commonwealth was pleased to get more of the fact that it expected for its £5,000,000.

The new syndicate is pleased. The performance has so lifted the general level of valuation of all Australian Government securities that the Western Australian issue will be brought out at a more attractive price than the Commonwealth loan, and, yet at a price higher than Western Australia could have hoped for, but for this unexpected incident. The net result is that everybody concerned is ostensibly pleased, and the Western Australian and Commonwealth governments have saved money, through the falling out of the so-called financial middlemen.

CONSOLIDATED
GAS POSITION
MUCH STRONGER

Securing of Higher Gas Price Sets
Whole Plant to Earning
Larger Profits

Consolidated Gas stock is attracting some attention as an investment issue.

The improvement in the company's position, now being recognized, dates back to the Supreme Court decree eliminating the 80-cent gas law. Automatically, the gas department ceased operating at a loss. Profits replaced losses, and the gas business again took up its proportionate burden of meeting dividend requirements. For five years the electric department furnished profits for dividends.

In addition, all the \$400,000,000 plant investment was again earning money. Previously only \$200,000,000 of charges, represented by the electric department, showed profits.

Higher Return May Be Prospected
Controlling interests may have a plan by which shareholders will get a higher return on their investment.

All through the war period they received \$7 annually—a remarkable achievement, all things considered—when high-grade industrial companies were paying substantially lower dividends.

Consolidated Gas stockholders may get their increased return by a change in the par value of shares and receiving two no-par-value shares for one \$100 share. On this new stock \$4 or \$5 a share may be paid annually, equivalent to \$8 to \$10 a share on the old stock. But the underlying fact is that the company is again on a money-making basis in all departments.

The company reported an operating loss of \$8,469,039 from its own operations in 1921. Allowing a profit of 20 cents 1000 cubic feet this year on the \$1.25 rate, which will permit the usual liberal charge-offs, the parent company can earn \$4,000,000 profits. Here, alone, is a difference of \$12,000,000.

Added to this \$4,000,000 would be other income of about \$12,000,000. Then would come the earnings of the New York Edison not reported, say, \$4,000,000, and on top of that profits of subsidiary gas companies with properties worth \$70,000,000 on a 6 per cent basis better than \$4,000,000.

This would give a total net of about \$24,000,000 and profits after bond interest of about \$20,000,000 for \$100,000,000 stock—20¢ a share.

Such earnings will not be shown in the report, unless a decided change is made in the method of informing stockholders. Only the income of the parent company, plus the interest and dividend from subsidiaries, called "other income," will be shown. In 1921 \$6,580,000 New York Edison earnings, all of which belonged to Consolidated Gas, were not shown.

Gas Charge Believed Secure
Consolidated has gone through the winter of its big selling season without its \$1.25 rate being disturbed. Considering the rate of \$1.40 with the B. T. U. standard, fixed by the Public Service Commission for some smaller companies, it does not seem likely that Consolidated's rate will undergo any radical change, barring an unusual drop in operating expenses.

What is likely to happen will be the fixing of the heat unit standard with the "block" rate system, giving the wholesale consumers slightly lower rates. Such a change, within reason, would undoubtedly meet the approval of the company.

GOVERNMENT IS TO
ISSUE WORLD DATA
ON COMMODITIES

WASHINGTON, April 20—At the direction of Secretary Hoover, the Department of Commerce is preparing to compile and issue frequent reports on world production, consumption and stocks of the principal commodities and to standardize and publish such statistics so far as possible so that wide discrepancies in data issued by various authorities will be reduced. The department will begin with cotton, grain and sugar, and it is expected the first reports on these commodities will be published within a few weeks.

In preparation for this work, a conference was held Wednesday at the office of the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the subject for discussion being cotton statistics. The department was represented by E. G. Montgomery, chief of the Foodstuffs Division; E. T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division; H. J. Zimmerman, cotton statistician for the Bureau of the Census, and A. Graham Clark of the Tariff Board. Those who conferred with the department at its invitation were W. G. Reed, who has charge of the statistical work of George H. McFadden Brothers of Philadelphia, and Alston H. Garside, industrial service manager of the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

It was brought out that statistics of world cotton production, as issued by various authorities, differ in some years by 5,000,000 bales, and those of consumption by 2,000,000 or 3,000,000. These extraordinary variations are due primarily to the fact that some authorities include American linters, while others do not; some report in running bales, while others report in equivalent 500-pound bales; some include cotton used in the homes of the people in India and China, while others confine their figures to cotton consumed in the mills. Wide variations in statistics lead to great confusion in the trade.

PORTLAND CEMENT PRODUCTION
The United States Geological Survey reports the production of Portland cement for the first three months of 1922 at 15,234,000 barrels, as compared with 15,240,000 barrels produced during the corresponding period last year.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
EARNINGS BETTER

May Go on Dividend Basis in
Latter Part of the Year

The recent strength in the railroad stocks on the New York Stock Exchange was nowhere more pronounced than in the case of Baltimore & Ohio common, which reached a new high this week. The improved operations of the advance, though the main reason for its strength is the belief that the stock will be placed on a dividend basis later on this year. The last dividend paid on the common was \$3 on March 1, 1919.

A factor of no small importance which accounts for the market appreciation of Baltimore & Ohio is the showing made in net revenues and transportation charges this year. In the first two months of the current year gross totaled \$29,000,000, as compared with \$32,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1921, a decrease this year of \$3,000,000. Transportation charges amounted to \$13,000,000 this year, compared with \$16,000,000 in the first two months of last year. Net after taxes and rents was \$3,594,000, as contrasted with \$967,000 in January and February a year ago.

In 1921 net after rents amounted to \$2,533,000, and in 1920 a deficit of \$4,468,000 was reported. The first two months of 1922, which will doubtless be the poorest of the 12, indicate a net of \$21,565,000 after rents, but the figure for the 12 months may be twice that total.

The decidedly better showing is due to more efficient methods of operation and to rigid economy. In the first two months of 1922 Baltimore & Ohio spent 42.6 per cent of gross revenues for transportation expenses, as compared with 50.7 per cent of all revenues applied to transportation in the first two months of 1921.

The report for March which will be published in a few days is expected to show further improvement in comparison with March a year ago, both as regards gross and net.

The coal strike which began on April 1 may cut into Baltimore & Ohio gross for a while, but any loss there will be made up later this year. The fact that Baltimore & Ohio serves steel plants making three-fourths of the country's production, and the fact that the steel companies are doing about twice as much now as they were a year ago, means that revenues will be increasingly large for months to come.

PATTEN'S VIEWS ON
WHEAT PROSPECTS

CHICAGO, April 20—Russia, according to James A. Patten, is the outstanding economic factor governing world wheat prices. And Russia is knocked out of the world market for at least three years, he asserts.

At one reason why Mr. Patten is a bull in the advancing Chicago market. Another reason is a coming scarcity of wheat in the United States, which, he says, will make itself felt in May or June, resulting in higher prices. Mr. Patten denies he is engaged in a pit war with J. Ogden Armour. Reports persistently have it that sooner or later "shorts" in May wheat will find themselves in a tight place.

"Oh, I'm just speculating a little," said Mr. Patten, deprecatingly, when asked about these reports. "I just dip in occasionally. Why, I retired 10 years ago."

"You don't hear any more of dollar wheat," he remarked, eyeing the \$1.41 price on the board. "We'll feed Russia for the next 18 months. Before the war Russia was a big factor. She used to export daily 2,000,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000,000 bushels of rye into Germany and Austria-Hungary. That's our business now. See those figures on the board—800,000 bushels for export from our markets today! That shows Europe is economically dependent upon America for supplies. It will continue so until Russia gets back on her feet."

"I don't expect cheap wheat for quite a time. Farmers in the United States have been accumulating their wheat heavily. They needed the money. They had borrowed, and country banks were pressing them. They haven't the wheat now. That's another important factor."

MASSACHUSETTS TO
BUY STATE BONDS

LINCOLN, Neb., April 21—Massachusetts State bonds to the amount of \$780,000 held by the State of Nebraska will be sold back to Massachusetts at their face value, with accrued interest. Dan Cropsey, State treasurer, has written to the Massachusetts treasurer: The bonds were bought about 1900, drawing 3 and 3 1/2 per cent interest on a 40-year term.

"If Massachusetts is as well off financially as its Governor stated in a letter to Governor McKelvie, outlining a large balance accumulated there under a new budget system, I thought perhaps the State would care to redeem its indebtedness to Nebraska," Treasurer Cropsey stated.

DUTCH EAST INDIES
BONDS ARE ISSUED

NEW YORK, April 21—The balance of the authorized issue of Dutch East Indies 40-year 5 per cent gold bonds, amounting to about \$20,000,000, was offered for subscription today by a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. These bonds complete the issuance of the \$100,000,000 authorization made under the law of Dec. 30, 1921, by the Netherlands Parliament and approved by the Crown. The bonds were offered at 98 1/2 and interest.

QUICKSILVER PRICE UP
The New York wholesale quotation for quicksilver in flasks has been advanced \$1 to \$51.

TANNING INDUSTRY
SLOW TO FEEL THE
BUSINESS REVIVAL

Although Readjustment Has
Taken Place Little Recovery
Is Noticeable

The tanning industry, the first to feel the effect of the postwar readjustment, promises to be among the last to start on the upgrade. War losses have been absorbed and all traces of inflation removed, but producers of leather still find many problems awaiting solution.

Most of these problems have their inception in the failure of export business. This has blocked the outlet for surplus stocks in a period of curtailed domestic demand, and has worked to the advantage of the shoe manufacturer.

Shoe manufacturers wrote off war losses, and went ahead on a basis of sound values. Thus it was possible to go after business at revised prices which met quick response in substantial orders.

Situation of Shoe Producer
With inventories written down, the shoe producer could make sufficient price adjustments to create a market for his product. In making his prices, the manufacturer needed to give little concern to leather requirements. Government figures were available, showing ample stocks.

The natural effect was for the shoe manufacturer to seek leather at his own price. He was not encouraged by a statistical position to make commitments very far ahead. From time to time, weaker holders were forced to throw leather on the market, practically all the increase in stocks of sole leather since the close of 1920 has been in tanners' holdings.

Early last year, when hide prices broke to the lowest in more than 25 years, tanners purchased. This helped to average down supplies on hand. Leather did not decline proportionately. By tanning it necessary there was an offer to losses on leather made at high prices. The net result was a steady increase in stocks of leather.

Advance in Hides
At the same time, due to a lighter kill of cattle, hides grew scarcer. Native packer hides, which came down from a war-time high level of 50 cents to around 9 cents, rallied to around 13 cents. Frigorificos advanced to 23 cents.

The natural result was a softening of leather prices, and with an advance in hides, the tanner found himself able to sell his leather only at below replacement cost.

The ratio of raw materials and leather markets, coupled with a scarcity

MEXICAN OILS ARE ACTIVE IN TRADING TODAY

Buoyant Upward Movement
Still Characterizes New
York Market

Mexican oils were the strongest features at the opening of today's New York stock market on denial of reports that the Tampico district showed salt water deterioration. Mexican Petroleum made an initial gain of 1 1/2 points and Pan-American, Sinclair and Texas Company were fractionally higher. Union, Houston, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Barnsdall "A" gained one to almost two points. Gulf States and United States Steels hardened, but most of that group and the equipment division reflected moderate pressure. Coalers added to yesterday's gains and transcontinentals strengthened.

Higher quotations for the leading foreign exchanges accompanied overnight advances of more hopeful developments at Genoa.

Rails Are Strong
Oils held their early gains, but trading shifted soon after the opening to the rails, motors, utilities, shipping and food specialties. Canadian Pacific, Pittsburgh and Norfolk & Western, York, Chicago & St. Louis and New York and second preferred rose 1 to 2 points. Studebaker Electric Storage, Mack Truck, Consolidated Gas, Manhattan Elevated, Market American and American Express also gained 1 to 2 points. Postum Cereal, Atlantic Gulf and American Woolen were conspicuously strong. The usual leaders in the industrial group lacked their recent prominence.

Call money opened and renewed into next week at 3 1/4 per cent.

Sentiment Still Bullish
The rapid return of prices in the afternoon, in which some of the early laggards joined including Baldwin Locomotive, indicated that the prevailing market sentiment continued bullish. Buoyancy was shown by numerous of the usually inactive issues, but many of the popular issues ruled final figures. Manhattan Electrical Supply jumped 7 points. National Biscuit 4, Postum Cereal 3 1/2, Gulf, Mobile and Northern preferred, Pullman and Brooklyn Union Gas 2, Laclede Gas and American Brake Shoe 2 points.

Bonds Generally Higher
Bonds were irregular though mainly higher in today's early dealings with local issues the outstanding feature. New York, Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s rose 4 points. Hudson & Manhattan 5 1/2s gained 3 1/2 and the refunding 5 1/2s 1 1/2.

New York Central 4 1/2s, New Haven 6s, Pennsylvania Consolidated 4 1/2s, Pacific Gas & Electric 5s and American Telephone 6s rose 1 to 1 1/2 points. Fractional gains were made by Southern Pacific Convertible 4s, Central Pacific 4s, Canadian Pacific 4s, Island Refunding 4s, Rock Island Refunding 4s and Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4s and 5s. In the foreign group Mexican 4s and 5s and Bernese 5s gained 1 point. French Municipals also showed strength, but Danish 8s were heavy, falling 1 1/2 points.

Liberty Bonds were steady on reduced dealings. Sales for today aggregated 1,221,800 shares, compared with 1,429,700 shares yesterday and 1,445,600 Wednesday. This is the seventeenth consecutive day with sales of over 1,000,000 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD

	1.47 1/2	1.46	Close	Famous Play...
26 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.44	1.45 1/4	Flek Rubber...
19 1/2	1.20	1.18 1/2	1.17 3/4	Fly Body O p...
18 1/2	1.20	1.18 1/2	1.17 3/4	Flash B...
16 1/2	.62	.61 1/2	.61 3/4	Free T...
15 1/2	.65 1/2	.65 1/4	.64 1/2	Gas, W & W...
14 1/2	.67 1/2	.66 1/2	.67 b	Gen Am T...
13 1/2	.38 1/2	.37 3/4	.38	Gen Asphalt...
12 1/2	.41 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 3/4	Gen Electric...
11 1/2	.43	.42 1/2	.42 3/4	Gen Motor...
10 1/2			21.10 b	Gen Motor 6%
9 1/2	10.92		10.82 b	Gen Motor 7%
8 1/2	11.15		11.07 a	Goodrich B F...
7 1/2	11.47		11.32 a	Goodrich p...
6 1/2	11.40		11.25 a	Greene-Cn Cop...
5 1/2	10.65	10.65		

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER'S REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR

Deficit Nearly \$2,000,000 for Period—Prospects for Future Good

The American Writing Paper Company has issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, showing a deficit after charges of \$1,944,775 as compared with a surplus of \$1,557,473, or \$11.60 a share on the \$12,500,000 preferred stock in the previous year. The income account for the year 1922, compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Gross sales	\$12,517,905	\$14,229,814
Cost of sales, etc.	12,517,905	12,517,905
Gross profit	0	1,711,909
General expenses	1,711,909	1,711,909
Depreciation	1,711,909	1,711,909
Other income	119,471	407,581
Total income	\$1,101,457	\$1,557,473
Dividend	1,101,457	1,557,473
Surplus	0	1,557,473

The surplus account shows a deduction of \$1,944,775 representing loss for the year, a deduction of \$685,402 on account of sale of obsolete stock, etc., and \$77,976 for sundry adjustments, or a total charge against surplus of \$2,508,153. Credits to surplus were \$456,398 representing reserve for inventories and \$75,039 for provision for reserve for discounts, etc. Total net deduction from surplus was, therefore, \$2,508,153, reducing that item from \$5,083,254 on Jan. 1, 1921, to \$2,575,101 on Jan. 1, 1922.

Net Working Capital

The company, on Dec. 31, 1922, had total current assets of \$6,755,571, including \$1,400,646 cash. Total current liabilities were \$1,444,553, making net working capital \$5,311,018. President Callaway says in part: "This year a considerable decrease in volume of business as compared with the previous year was experienced. Your company, in November, 1922, had unfilled orders aggregating \$2,000,000 pounds of paper. Inventories conservatively priced and purchased by the company in general, with the business on hand and in sight were in existence. The demand for paper sharply declined, followed by inevitable cancellations.

"Later it was apparent that consumers and merchants had been inordinately stocking up. The year 1923 became, therefore, notable for drastic liquidations of paper stock in business. The export trade of the year was reduced proportionately to the lowest experienced in many years.

"Demand increased. The orders of the first quarter of the year indicate that the demands of the consumers are again reaching the volume demonstrating quite satisfactorily that the intervening conditions have been fairly well liquidated. Any general depression in general business activity for 1923 will, without doubt, directly augment demand and hence an increased volume of manufacture of the papers made by your company.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that the past year was unique in regard to adjustment of conditions created by the world war and the universal shrinkage in values. Drastic reductions in the operating costs and overhead expenses of your company were instituted, bringing them down to a level consistent with present-day conditions. This has been accomplished by the untiring efforts of your organization, and credit to the officers and employees is hereby acknowledged. Such plans, policies and economies as were instituted during the year will, without doubt, bring beneficial results for the future.

"A general and gradual improvement in the demand for fine papers and in their production is looked for, and we face the coming year with confidence that satisfactory results will be secured."

BIG OVERCOATING SEASON IN VIEW SAYS WM. M. WOOD

President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company, speaking on the outlook for woolen and worsted goods at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, predicted the greatest overcoating season that has ever been known in this country. He said:

"Although clothing salesmen have based on only the last four or five winter seasons, our woolen departments have already been inundated with duplicate orders. A large volume of this business it will be impossible for us to accept.

"Our worsted business is improving, and our department heads advise me that considerable orders have been booked during the last few days on worsted goods, both plain and fancy."

CAST IRON PIPE CO. BUSINESS GAINING

A high official of the United States Cast Iron Pipe Company, who is now in New York, says that the company's business has been improving steadily since the beginning of the current year. March was considerably larger than the preceding months, and thus far in April the incoming business has been in excess of March.

Regarding the De Laval process, this official says that all indications are highly favorable. Contracts have already been signed with other pipe makers for the use of the company's process, and the outlook in this connection is declared to be unusually bright.

STREET & SUBWAY AFFAIRS

New York business connected with the Street & Subway Company of America, says that the company's business has been improving steadily since the beginning of the current year. March was considerably larger than the preceding months, and thus far in April the incoming business has been in excess of March.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN CANADA GOOD

More Land Plowed Than in 1921—New Factories

OTTAWA (By Mail)—While mercantile business generally has been somewhat duller at this season than it was this time a year ago, men prominent in the business life of the country express themselves as very hopeful of the future. Though conditions in the West have been quite depressed, there are some basic industries which show much more activity than formerly.

Among the optimists is H. H. Malcom, Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, who says:

"There has never been as much land plowed and ready for seed as this year. The average in shape for immediate use is placed at 4,500,000 acres, as compared with 4,328,000 acres in 1921. These figures do not include spring plowing, which will be under way within the next fortnight."

The sale of a \$15,000,000 issue of 5 percent Ontario bonds, which brought in \$14,000,000, and means a cost of 3.33 percent on the province, is considered to be very satisfactory. It brings the total sales of Canadian bonds in the United States this year up to about \$55,000,000, which is considerably ahead of the total at this time in 1921.

Branch factories of American concerns continue to come across the line, among the latest announced being the Dominion Silk Dyeing & Finishing Company, which is opening up at Drummondville, Que. This is a branch of the National Silk Dyeing & Finishing Company, Paterson, N. J. It is understood that Nash Brothers' big Minneapolis fruit firm has contracted with the fruit producers of British Columbia for the handling of their berry and other fruit crop this year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:	Boston	New York
Call loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Overnight rate	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Outside call paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bank money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Customer's loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Collateral loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Today		
Bar silver in New York	63 1/2c	63 1/2c
Bar silver in London	105 1/2d	105 1/2d
Mexican dollars	53 1/2c	53 1/2c
Bar gold in London	105 1/2d	105 1/2d
Canadian ex. dls. (%)	2 1/2	2 1/2
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2c	99 1/2c

Leading Central Bank Rates

Discount rates at the 13 foreign reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:	Boston	New York
Boston	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
New York	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Philadelphia	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Cleveland	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Chicago	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
St. Louis	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Kansas City	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Minneapolis	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Dallas	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
San Francisco	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Amsterdam	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
London	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Paris	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Brussels	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Copenhagen	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Madrid	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Stockholm	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Switzerland	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Balance	19,000,000	77,000,000
P. R. bank credit	19,000,000	77,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery	Spot, Boston Delivery
Prime eligible bank	3 1/2%
60-day bank	3 1/2%
90-day bank	3 1/2%
120-day bank	3 1/2%
180-day bank	3 1/2%
240-day bank	3 1/2%
360-day bank	3 1/2%
60-day private	4 1/2%
90-day private	4 1/2%
120-day private	4 1/2%
180-day private	4 1/2%
240-day private	4 1/2%
360-day private	4 1/2%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentine, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:15 p.m.	Today	Yesterday	Parity
Demand	44 1/2	44 1/2	\$4.86
London	44 1/2	44 1/2	\$4.86
France	230	230	19.3
Belgium	37.50	37.50	40.2
Switzerland	60.00	60.00	55.5
Spain	16.67	16.67	16.67
Sweden	13.48	13.48	19.3
Denmark	16.58	16.58	19.3
Norway	16.58	16.58	19.3
Italy	20.48	20.48	26.3
Portugal	20.48	20.48	26.3
Argentina	1.24	1.24	96.48

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, April 21 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:	1922	1921	1920
Wheat, No 1 spring	1.70	1.61 1/2	1.61
Wheat, No 2 spring	1.65	1.56 1/2	1.56
Corn, No 2 yellow	.78	.75 1/2	.75 1/2
Oats, No 2 white	.47	.48	.48
Flour, Minn. pat.	1.50	1.45	1.45
Leaf, prime	11.50	12.15	12.15
Pork, mess	25.50	26.35	27.00
Beef, family	14.00	15.50	15.00
Sugar, gran.	6.25	7.50	7.50
Iron, No 2	25.40	25.35	25.35
Lead	6.8	6.4 1/2	6.4 1/2
Zinc	5.10	4.30	4.30
Copper	31.00	29.00	29.00
Rubber	12.75	12.75	12.75
Cotton, Mid. Uplands	17.75	18.40	12.10
Cotton, Midd. Platts	29.50	28.00	38.00
Print cloth	.06	.06	.04 1/2

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

The Market Street Railway Company reports for March and the 13 months ended March 31 as follows:	1922	13 months
Operating revenue	\$201,079	\$2,219,624
Operating expenses	151,223	1,604,328
Operating income	49,856	1,615,296
Interest on bonds	17,725	1,777,512
Depreciation	61,234	729,444
Net income	21,101	110,340

FRANCE SAVES HUGE SUM BY EXCHANGE RISE

Higher Value of Franc Means Millions in Sinking Fund and Interest Charges

The rise in the French franc this week to the highest point in over two years means much more to the French than recognition of the improvement in French finances since the armistice. It means an actual saving to the French Government of millions of francs each year in meeting the interest and sinking fund charges on the two big French dollar loans.

The rise in the bond market has resulted in another big saving through the virtual elimination of the sinking fund requirement of the 7 1/2 percent issue. With the franc at 8 cents above four months ago, the interest and sinking fund of the two loans were costing France about \$31,000,000 francs annually; with the franc at 9.25 cents today the annual charge is only \$21,000,000 francs. Of this saving of \$10,000,000 francs annually about \$5,000,000 represents elimination of the sinking fund.

Rate Reduced to 6 1/2 Per Cent

When the \$100,000,000 French 8 1/2 percent issue was brought out in the United States in 1920 many Frenchmen complained at what seemed to them the exorbitant rate of interest charged. The 7 1/2 percent issue was offered to the public nine months later on an even more attractive basis. Yet the rise in the franc had already reduced the cost of these borrowings so that at present it does not exceed 6 1/2 percent per annum and a continuation of the rise of the franc to 12.50 cents would still further reduce the cost to 5 percent.

Assuming that France realized 95 percent of the \$100,000,000 8 1/2 percent issue at par, the French treasury received about \$1,775,000,000 francs for the bonds. The franc being quoted at 14.50 to the dollar, nine months later the sale of \$100,000,000 7 1/2 percent issue was offered to the public at 95—when the franc about 8.33 cents netted France about \$1,080,000,000 francs. Thus France received \$4,675,000,000 francs on interest payments alone without allowing for any reduction in outstanding bonds—call for \$1,775,000,000 francs with the franc at 9.25 cents and will need but \$124,000,000 francs when the franc reaches 12.50 cents.

Bonds Sell at Premium

The sinking fund on the 8 1/2 percent issue for \$4,400,000 in quarterly installments for the purchase of the bonds up to 110 until 1925 when the payments become semiannual and are devoted to redemption by lot. The retirement of about \$6,000,000 must have been effected to date. The sinking fund on the non-callable 7 1/2 percent issue for \$750,000 a month for five years to be used for the purchase of bonds at or below par. The bonds have recently sold at a substantial premium and are not likely to fall to par, but before they crossed par probably some \$6,000,000 of these bonds also were redeemed. This leaves some \$183,000,000 of these two issues still outstanding.

The experience of France in effecting huge savings in interest charges through the rise in the value of her currency has been duplicated by other European countries, notably Denmark and Switzerland, and explains the awarding of foreign loans to American bankers in competition with London bankers offering apparently more attractive terms.

The following table gives the salient features of the two big French loans:

	Amount	Call—Ord. Yld.
French 8 1/2	\$100,000,000	110 1/2
do 7 1/2	\$100,000,000	94 1/2

DISPOSES OF RADIO STOCK

NEW YORK, April 21.—The report that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company had disposed of its holdings of common stock of the Radio Corporation of America was confirmed by one of its officials, who stated that this is in line with the policy of the company to hold permanently only securities of its associated companies in the Bell System.

The purchase of these shares in 1920, he stated, was incidental to the change of licenses between the American Company and General Electric Company and its associated companies and the Radio Corporation, whereby the patents of each company could be utilized to greater advantage to advance the art of electrical communication and better meet public needs.

BOOM IN "WIRELESS" AIDS PARTS MAKERS

WATERBURY, Conn., April 20.—Operations of concern here manufacturing small metal products in brass and steel have been materially quickened by the introduction of wireless telegraphy and telephony, and some factories are rushed with orders. In one or two instances the influx has been so large that the firms have sublet part to smaller companies. This comes about partly because the demand is for a kind of goods that wireless machinery is required, and which is not available except as it can be made, while other work, such as soldering, is of a delicate nature, requiring both time and skill.

WILLIAMS TOOL CORP. YEAR

The Williams Tool Corporation for the year 1922 shows profits of \$25,001, equal to approximately \$3 a share on \$300,000 preferred stock. Current assets are \$157,153, and current liabilities are \$47,767. President Davis says the management has acquired the bolt-cutter machine business of the F. W. Burt Company, of Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE OVER FEBRUARY

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Exports of grain during March increased by \$10,000,000, as compared with February, but fell off by approximately \$16,000,000, as compared with March a year ago, the Department of Commerce announced today.

During March grain exports aggregated \$24,000,000, as compared with \$32,000,000 in February, and with \$38,000,000 in March a year ago. For the nine months ended with March, grain exports aggregated \$240,000,000, as compared with \$339,000,000 during the corresponding months of 1921.

Exports of wheat during the month aggregated \$7,440,000 bushels, valued at \$10,000,000 compared with 14,000,000 bushels worth \$25,000,000 in March, 1921. Corn exports for the month aggregated \$6,440,000 bushels, worth \$18,000,000, compared with 13,771,000 bushels valued at \$22,000,000 in March, 1921.

Exports of dairy products during March aggregated \$3,000,000 as compared with \$5,000,000 in March a year ago, while for the nine months ended with March, the total was \$30,000,000 as compared with \$39,000,000 during the corresponding period last year.

Canned vegetables exported during the month aggregated \$346,000, compared with \$220,000 in March a year ago. While exports of fruits for March totaled \$200,000, as compared with \$305,000 during the same month a year ago. Fruit exports for the nine months period aggregated \$15,000,000, compared with \$11,000,000 during the corresponding months of 1921.

WATER COMPETITION FACES RAILROADS

ST. PAUL, April 20.—Freight traffic will be restricted on the upper Mississippi later in May. Officials of two large lines are completing preparations for the opening of service before June 1, having arranged for dock space and loading facilities at the municipal wharves.

The municipal public utilities department is negotiating with the St. Paul Shipyard, Corporation of Seattle, Wash., to have operate a fleet of packets and barges between St. Paul and New Orleans. Officials of the company say they are building boats of such low draft as to make their use practicable on the upper Mississippi, which in many places near the Twin Cities is limited to four feet in dry months and general merchandise to three and one-half feet draft.

J. Brodie of St. Paul obtained the first warehouse space at the municipal wharf. He will start operations with one barge, now under construction at Dubuque, La., and will ply this between St. Paul and La Crosse, Wis. He promises rates lower than existing railway tariffs on general merchandise. A fleet of eight low-draft freighters will be operated by T. X. Ralph of Hastings, Minn., a veteran river pilot. He plans to carry coal from Cairo, Ill., and oil from Memphis, Tenn., with return cargoes of iron ore and machinery. He promises 20 days running time from Cairo and a \$1 a barrel rate on crude oil from Memphis. Business men see in these announcements the first real evidence of a long heralded revival of river freight traffic, virtually defunct for 30 years. Senator Kellogg has been asked to lead efforts to have the War Department deepen and widen the upper river.

STEEL PRODUCTS PRICES ADVANCE

PITTSBURGH, April 21.—Prices on bars, plates, shapes, nails and other steel products advanced from \$2 to \$3 a ton by a number of the smaller mills in the Pittsburgh district today.

Prices were not advanced by the United States Steel Corporation nor by the larger independents, but the opinion was expressed in authoritative circles that the advance would hold throughout the trade when the coal strike is over and they are again in the market for business.

WEEKLY REPORT OF RESERVE SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve System of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

RESOURCES	April 19, 1922	April 23, 1922
Total gold reserves	\$2,920,223	\$2,920,071
Legal tend. nts., etc.	128,742	134,733
Total reserves	\$3,118,965	\$3,054,804
Res. by U. S. gov. oblig.	201,257	242,985
All other	2,917,708	2,811,819
Bills held in op. mkt.	87,327	164,452
Total bills on hand	640,120	2,215,268

LIABILITIES

Member bank—res. acct.	1,760,022	1,648,253
P. R. notes in act. circ.	1,211,000	2,858,700
Ratio of total res. to deposit & P. R. note	77.5%	54.1%
liab. comb.		

LOCAL RESERVE BANK'S STATEMENT

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston makes this weekly comparative statement of resources and liabilities (000 omitted):

RESOURCES	April 19, 1922	April 23, 1922
Total gold reserves	\$130,528	\$254,489
Legal tend. nts., etc.	12,100	15,907
Total reserves	\$142,628	\$270,396
Res. by U. S. gov. oblig.	11,005	45,161
All other	23,619	61,425
Bills bought in open mkt.	10,543	1,886
Total bills on hand	23,619	113,453
Total earnings assets	75,115	134,742

LIABILITIES

Member bank—res. acct.	115,233	107,837
P. R. notes in act. circ.	135,529	235,529
Ratio of total res. to deposit & P. R. note liab. comb.	78.4%	71.9%

*Includes bills acquired from other Federal Reserve Banks.

ATCHISON ROAD EARNINGS GAIN

Strength of Stock Attributed to Favorable Report

Atchison has been one of the strong features of the railroad list of the New York stock market during the past few days. It has lately sold at the highest price since 1919.

The recent strength in the stock reflects the marked improvement in earnings over last year, and is largely due to the favorable annual report, disclosing as it did net earnings equal to \$14.61 a share on the common stock, the second best showing in any year in its history. In 1919 the common share balance was \$15.41. With a continuance of substantial earnings, some people think it will probably not be long before the directors take some action toward increasing the current 6 percent dividend.

The general balance sheet shows the road in an unusually strong financial position. While current assets decreased \$40,389,000 during the year to \$37,310,000, largely through the elimination of \$2,985,000 of government compensation accrued up to the end of 1920; current liabilities were cut by \$21,540,000 to \$23,379,000, leaving \$58,931,000 of net working capital. At the close of last year the road had \$33,677,000 in cash, and in addition the Atchison and its affiliated railroad companies owned \$19,145,000 of government securities.

The Atchison during the first two months of last year experienced a decided slump in earnings, both those months reporting deficits after taxes and rentals amounting to \$38,496 for the Atchison proper. During January and February of this year the road earned \$2,477,000, which would indicate that with a continuance of favorable earnings the rest of the year the road should pile up the equivalent of \$18 a share or more on the common stock.

The \$39,331,000 of net available for dividends last year was equivalent to about 5 percent on the estimated proper value of \$789,000,000, which means that the road would have to earn at least \$47,500,000 before it would be obliged to turn over any of its net to the Government.

GENOA ADVICES HELP SENTIMENT IN LONDON LIST

LONDON, April 21.—More optimistic dispatches concerning the Conference at Genoa led to a greater degree of confidence throughout the city today, and

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRAVES' PRESIDENT
IN OPTIMISTIC VEIN

G. W. Grant, Who Accompanied
Team in South, Looks For-
ward to Fine Season

Boston has an optimistic baseball club president in George W. Grant of the Braves. He believes his team capable of furnishing the stiffest of opposition to any contender for the 1932 National League pennant, and points to the excellent showing made by the Braves during the summer months last year, but more especially to the return of pitching staff and infield. The evident return of Richard Rudolph to pitching form, he thinks, moreover, is most encouraging.

"That game in New York Sunday meant a whole lot to us," commented the Braves' owner, "because it was the first time that Rudolph worked and really pitched a much better brand of ball than the score would indicate is more important than the result of any single game. Big things can be expected of Rudolph and Tyler, his old running mate, for they both seem to be rounding into about as good form as they ever showed. If Rudolph proves to have three-quarters of his old ability, I am satisfied that he will still be one of the league's great pitchers."

While President Grant was thus hopefully discouraging on his club's chances, Fred Mitchell, manager of the Braves, was on the field with his players, who were reporting for morning practice. The Boston Nationals' success in rebuilding through trades in the past couple of years has been marked. With the expected rejuvenation of George Tyler and Rudolph, two of the "Big Three" boxmen of 1931 fame, and with continued good work on the part of Harry Gowdy and the other veterans, the Braves will indeed present a formidable front. The club owner's optimism seems, therefore, to be in a large way justified.

"We lost four of five games on the road to start the season, but the team is capable of doing much better than that," Mr. Grant said. "The boys had to face an extreme change of weather, coming up from St. Petersburg and surroundings, where it was bright and hot all the time of our stay, to cold, raw winds in Philadelphia during the opening week. But the training trip was a good one, and the best thing possible for the players. At the very latest, there will be a change for the better when we once strike good weather. Up to now, of course, Manager Mitchell has had to depend on a heavy attack when the pitchers have fallen below the form they showed in training. It is too bad that the hits have not come together since the season started, but that is baseball. Things may turn equally in our favor now that we are at home, and when they do, watch the Braves."

Some unpleasant reflections have been cast on the Boston-Cincinnati deal by which the locals obtained Pitcher Richard Marquard and Infielder William L. Kopf for Pitcher John Scott. Protests have been heard from the Ohio side to the effect that Scott is unable to do service as a pitcher this year for the Reds, and consequently the trade should be declared null and void. To this the Boston management replies that the trade was made, of course, in the best of faith. Meanwhile both Kopf and Marquard are performing yeoman service for the Braves, and are expected to receive full measure of welcome when they make their debut in Boston home uniforms this afternoon.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	1	.833
Chicago	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
St. Louis	4	2	.667
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Boston	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	1	6	.143

RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 8, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia vs. Boston (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

BROOKLYN LOSES ITS OPENER

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 20—Brooklyn disappointed its followers in the opening game at Ebbets Field this afternoon, losing to New York by the score of 3 to 1. Seven of the Giants' hits, including a home run by Mousley and Rawlings and a home run by Earl Smith, were made in the first two innings. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
Batteries—Douglas and Snyder; Vance, S. Smith, Marnaux and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Rigler, McGinnis and Pfeifferman. Time—1h. 15m.												

CUBS ARE VICTORIOUS

CHICAGO, April 20—The Chicago Cubs opened their home season victorious today, Alexander having the better of Donahue of Cincinnati, 3 to 1. The winners got only three hits to their opponents' five. Cincinnati was represented at the game by a delegation of its fans. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
Batteries—Alexander and Hartnett; Donahue, Gillespie and Wingo. Losing pitcher—Donahue. Umpires—Moran and Gavigley. Time—1h. 15m.												

PITTSBURGH SUCCESSFUL

PITTSBURGH, April 20—Pittsburgh made a successful bow before local fans today, outwitting the St. Louis Cardinals 10 to 3. Tierney, Pittsburgh's second baseman, had a perfect day at bat, getting three singles and a triple in four times at bat. Marvyn, who started with a single, double and triple. Manz secured three of the visitors' eight hits, and Hornsby connected for a home run. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	4
Batteries—Cooper, Adams and Gooch; Shorrel, Barlow, Pettin and Almarath. Winning pitcher—Cooper. Losing pitcher—Barlow. Umpires—Klein, Penfield and McGinnis. Time—1h. 45m.												

DARTMOUTH HAS
THREE VETERANS

Green Tennis Schedule Includes
11 Matches, Five at Home

HANOVER, N. H., April 19 (Special Correspondence)—The Dartmouth College Athletic Council ratified today the 1932 tennis schedule, and regular practice began this afternoon on the newly constructed concrete court. Candidates for the team have been holding informal workouts in the gymnasium, and it is hoped that the clay courts will soon be available for practice.

The 1932 schedule as announced includes 11 matches, five of which will be played in Hanover and two tournaments in which the Dartmouth racquet wielders will compete. Amherst, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Southern California and Wesleyan universities will be the visiting teams that will cross racquets with the Green on the home courts.

Three regulars from last year's team have reported. They are Capt. C. W. Sanders '22, J. P. Carleton '22, and W. E. Howe Jr. '23. Sanders played first man last year and is the New England singles champion. He was rated second in the national ranking of college players last year. Sanders and Howe won the New England doubles title last year and were rated fifth in the national standing of college doubles teams.

Howe holds fifteenth position in the list of college players, and played second man on the 1931 team. He was captain of the 1932 freshman team. Carleton, who played third man on last year's team, was the New England doubles champion in 1919 with R. R. Larman '19. Carleton was singles champion of the college in the spring of 1919. All three of these men have been awarded the straight "D" in this sport.

Other promising candidates for the team are S. D. Kilmarx '22, C. D. Couch '23, C. A. Gray '23, and J. F. Smith '23, of the 1923 team. Five more men who have had experience on the Hanover courts and made good showings in previous years are U. Anger '22, O. C. Grauer '24, J. A. McElwain '24, N. Newcomb '24, and R. P. Newell '24. The last four men were members of the 1924 freshman team.

HARVARD LACROSSE
TEAM WINNER, 1 TO 0

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 20 (Special)—In one of the best lacrosse games ever played on Franklin Field, Harvard University defeated the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon by 1 goal to 0. The lone score came early in the match when E. H. Gallup Jr., o.c., in home on the Crimson team, evaded several Pennsylvania defense players and shot a pretty goal. F. P. Wittmer '24 of Brooklyn, at first attack for Pennsylvania, was forced to withdraw in the middle of the opening period. He returned to the lineup in the second half and starred. The summary:

HARVARD	PENNSYLVANIA
Cole, G. H. 1h. Wittmer, Helntz	Treanor, oh. 1h. Priestly
Thomson, 1st a. 1h. Stevenson	Dallinger, 2d a. 1h. 2d a. Pross
Young, 3d a. 1h. 3d a. Fleck	Brager, c. 1h. 3d a. Brown
Hafner, 2d a. 1h. 2d a. Rumbold	Linsley, 2d a. 1h. 2d a. Wober
Wober, 1st d. 1h. 1st d. Close	Rouillard, cp. 1h. 1st d. Korachy
Kantor, p. 1h. 1st d. Rogers	Pratt, f. 1h. 1st d. Rogers
Score—Harvard University 1, University of Pennsylvania 0. Goal—Gallup. Harvard Referee—Craig, Swarthmore. Umpire—Hopkins, Leigh. Time—Two 25m. periods.	

CAROLINA SHOOTING
FINAL ON TODAY

PINEBURST, N. C., April 21—The second session of the North Carolina state championship trapshooting tournament, a 400-target high average contest, is scheduled for the chief event of today's program, the fifth annual United North and South shoot here.

Martin McVoy Jr. of the New York A. C. and U. R. Brooks of Columbia, S. C., led a field of nearly 40 contestants and tied as high guns with 91. Hugh E. White of Gastonia, N. C., with 90, finished at the head of the North Carolina gunners competing for the state title.

The Country Club Handicap was won with 86 by Col. John Motley Morehead of Charlotte, N. C. McVoy and Brooks tied for the lead in the last number yesterday, a double event. The summary for the first day of the 400-target shoot:

U. R. Brooks	91	54	175
J. Motley Morehead	87	86	173
Martin McVoy Jr.	81	81	172
J. Lathrop Morehead	89	81	170

PHILADELPHIA HAS A
SCHOOL FOR UMPIRES

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—The Philadelphia Baseball Association announced today it would conduct a school for umpires to assure uniformity in enforcing rules, not alone concerning national regulations governing the sport, but in regard to the various grounds on which the many twilight contests are to be played. More than 125 "pupils" already are enrolled.

It has also been decided that umpires of the same classification shall receive the same pay, while a team composed of a Class A man and a Class B man shall divide 60 and 40 per cent, respectively, the same rating applying to other grades of umpires uniformly paid.

WISCONSIN'S FINE SPREADS
NEW YORK, April 20—The fame of John Welschmiller, the record-breaking swimmer of the Lincoln Athletic Club, Chicago, has spread around the world. Today received an invitation from the Swedish Swimming Association, requesting Welschmiller's presence at the championship races to be held in Stockholm late in July. The invitation was referred to Welschmiller and Chicago A. A. U. authorities.

Big English Relay Carnival
Furnishes Interesting Competition

While Pennsylvania Team Lost Race to Cambridge, It
Helped That Style of Running in England

LONDON (Special Correspondence)—It Capt. E. A. Brown and his team from the University of Pennsylvania did not carry the Red and Blue to victory against sides representing the two great English varieties, Oxford and Cambridge, at the recent meeting promoted here by the Achilles Club, they at least struck a telling blow in the cause of the relay race—a style

Montague on the program. It was all very unusual and all very interesting. Eton, Harrow, and many another famous seat of learning joined in the friendliest rivalry, meanwhile the martial bagpipes and drums of a Scottish Highland regiment did their best to bridge over any gaps between the events.

Although the Americans were going



Cambridge University Four-Mile Relay Team of 1922
Left to Right—H. B. Stallard, W. R. Seagrave, W. G. Tatham and E. D. Mountain

of track contest for which Pennsylvania is renowned and one of fast-growing popularity in England. The victory of Cambridge in the international inter-varsity race was a gay feather in the cap of the Light Blues, for, besides winning by a comfortable margin, they created, under unfavorable conditions, a new British record of 18m. 72.5s. for the four-mile relay.

When an Oxford-Cambridge team created a world's record at Philadelphia, Pa., in the May of 1920, attention was drawn to the American relay, but the charm of this particular style of contest was really first brought home to the English general public when the American Olympic team opposed a side representing the British Empire, soon after the seventh Olympic Games. It was then that the Americans, E. B. Curtis, J. J. Connolly, J. W. Ray, and M. L. Shields, established the British four-mile relay record of 18m. 51.5s.

That was a never-to-be forgotten occasion. The Queen's Club enclosure was filled to its utmost capacity, and so keen was the interest in the meeting that crowds of people, locked out, stormed their way into the grounds, and added their voices to the mighty cheering that accompanied each event. Then the varieties stirred themselves. In 1920 an inter-varsity relay meeting—the first of its kind—was held at Cambridge and last year the fixture was repeated at Oxford. The success that attended these encounters proved, beyond all dispute, that the relay race had come to England to stay. To followers of athletics, its true sporting character—the merging of the individual into the team—has an irresistible appeal. The more people see of it the more they want to see, and this was reflected in the interest attached to the Pennsylvania-Oxford-Cambridge race.

Queen's Club, where the race took place, presented anything but a cheerful aspect on the afternoon when the Pennsylvania runners were to fulfill the appointment they had traveled thousands of miles to keep. "No," said the critics, as they turned up their coat collars and cast a searching eye on the moist track, "the world's record of 17m. 51s. will stand yet a little longer." The program of the Achilles Club's meeting consisted solely of relay races, five events between teams composed of past and present public school boys and one between Achilles, the Royal Air Force and the Army. There was some fine running in some of the inter-schools races. Most of the teams consisted of "Old Boys" with a leavening of youths still at school. Thus, one saw such names as G. M. Butler, B. G. D. Rudd, N. A. Molinnes, and E. A.

	First mile	Second mile	Third mile	Fourth mile
Cambridge	4m. 30.5s.	4m. 30.5s.	4m. 30.5s.	4m. 30.5s.
Pennsylvania	4m. 36s.	4m. 36s.	4m. 36s.	4m. 36s.
Oxford	4m. 36s.	4m. 36s.	4m. 36s.	4m. 36s.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	4	5	.444
San Francisco	11	6	.647
Los Angeles	9	7	.563
Oakland	8	8	.500
Sacramento	8	8	.500
Salt Lake	4	5	.444
Portland	4	7	.333
Seattle	4	11	.267

RESULTS THURSDAY

Vernon 4, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 4.
Salt Lake 4, Los Angeles 1.
Oakland 3, Portland 2 (11 innings).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Memphis 10, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham 10, New Orleans 7.
Little Rock 12, Nashville 5.
Mobile 7, Atlanta 4.

HARVARD CLOSES
SOUTHERN TRIP

Defeats Georgia Tech, 4 to 3, in
the Only Game Played

ATLANTA, Ga., April 21—The Harvard varsity baseball squad brings its southern trip of 1932 to a close here today, and while the trip has not furnished as much practice as planned, it proved to be a most successful one as far as winning goes, as the Crimson defeated the Georgia School of Technology nine yesterday in one of the most exciting college games seen here in some time by a score of 4 to 3. Georgia Tech has a very strong nine this year and has been playing out-



Photograph © Sport & General, London

doors for some time, while Harvard has had much less outdoor work and has just begun to develop into a team; yet the Crimson won yesterday in a game which tested baseball skill to the very limit. Those who saw the game are free in predicting that the Harvard team of 1922 will be one of the best ever turned out in any college.

Harvard presented its veteran battery, E. F. Goode and J. D. Murphy. Goode was in fine form, as he allowed only nine hits and gave only one base on balls. The Crimson star had only one bad inning, the fourth, when Georgia made four consecutive hits and one was good for three bases. A brilliant catch by Capt. A. J. Conlon kept two out and three men on bases stopped the rally, with only two runs being scored during the inning. Thompson pitched well for Georgia.

Harvard started in to win in the very first inning when Captain Conlon singled with two out, stole second and scored when Shortstop Baum fumbled George Owen's grounder. The next Crimson score came in the fourth when Percy Jenkins hit into the stands for two bases, went to third on a fielder's choice and scored on an error by Third Baseman Morgan. Harvard scored again in the next inning when E. C. Lincoln singled, went to second on Lewis Gordon's sacrifice and scored on a two-base hit by Conlon. The final Harvard score came in the seventh when Gordon singled, went to third when Catcher Bratton threw wide for second on an attempted steal and scored on a delayed steal with Owen, who had previously received a base on balls. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	2
Georgia Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	3
Batteries—Goode and Murphy; Thompson and Bratton. Umpires—Cochran and Harrell.												

Yale Swimmers Are
Awarded Varsity 'Y'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21—Capt. C. D. Pratt '22, D. W. Banks '22, D. B. Gauss '22, W. L. Jelliffe '22, captain-elect; F. deP. Townsend '22, N. T. Guernsey '22 and R. F. Solley '22, members of the Yale varsity swimming team of 1921-22, are now eligible to wear the varsity "Y," that annual honor having been bestowed upon them yesterday as a reward for their remarkable work done by them in the pool this last winter.

Guernsey was the only one who made a new individual record during the season, and he not only broke the intercollegiate mark for the 75-foot plunge, but he made a new world's record for the event. The other swimmers were members of the New York City team which established several new world's records.

HARVARD TEAM LOSES

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Harvard lawn tennis team, returning from a victory in a meeting here with the team of Chevy Chase Club. The collegians lost four of the six singles and two of three doubles.

ROBERTSON AGAIN WITH GIANTS

NORFOLK, Va., April 20—Davis Robertson is to go once more to the New York Giants. Robertson received his unconditional release recently from Pittsburgh and today was ordered by John McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, to report to him at once. Robertson broke into the big leagues with the Giants in 1914.

Hagen, Kirkwood to
Edify Golf World

Definite Arrangement for Globe
Circuit Made

The first world tour for exhibition play ever undertaken by a team of golfers has been definitely arranged by Walter C. Hagen, former champion of the United States, and Joseph H. Kirkwood, holder of the Australian title. Hagen is the most notable of the home-bred professionals and Kirkwood has become famous throughout this country by reason of his tour last year in which he showed himself to be the premier trick-shot artist of the world. Both players are now in New York making preparations to visit England.

Kirkwood arrived here shortly before the close of the southern tournament season, finishing third in the annual United North and South Open Championship at Pinehurst, N. C. Accompanied by Mrs. Kirkwood, he has booked passage on the Celtic, leaving New York on April 29, and Hagen will join him on the other side three weeks later. They will play a series of matches against the British professionals and will also enter the various tournaments and championships. At the end of the British open they will return to America and play in some 50 exhibition matches and also in the national open, metropolitan open, Canadian open, western open, and Hagen will defend his P. G. A. title. H. B. Martin will manage the tour.

They will travel westward and play a number of the Pacific coast clubs, after which they will sail for the Hawaiian Islands reaching there about the first of the year. After their exhibitions in Japan and the Philippines they will travel to Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, thence to South Africa, returning to France and Spain and, finally, up their tour in England next spring. If possible, the players will also include South America and India in their itinerary.

According to present indications, Hagen will probably be the only American representative in the British open championship this year, for at the present time none of the other professionals or amateurs have signified their intention of making the journey. He may, however, be joined by James M. Barnes and Jack Hutchinson, each of whom is at the present time undecided in the matter.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	5	1	.833
New York	5	2	.714
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
Chicago	3	3	.500
Boston	3	4	.429
Washington	2	5	.286
Detroit	0	6	.000

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 15, Philadelphia 4.
New York 10, Washington 4.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 4.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
Washington at New York.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

RED SOX HIT BALL HARD

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Boston defeated on the opening day of the season by Philadelphia at Fenwick Park, returning the compliment today and annihilated Mack's men in the Athletics' first home game, 15 to 4. The Red Sox excelled at bat, hitting through four of their 17 hits being homers including two by Burns. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	17	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5
Batteries—Fenwick and Walters; Rogers and Sullivan. Umpires—Bergner, Loring and Chitt. Time—1h. 15m.												

HIGHLANDERS RIGHT AT HOME

NEW YORK, April 20—New York started its home season in the right manner, capturing today's game after preliminary exercises by the score of 10 to 2. Jones held Washington safely at all stages. Miller, center fielder for the Highlanders, hit his second home run in as many games, today's drive coming with two men on base. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1
Batteries—Jones and Schang; McGraw, Courtney and Garrity. Losing pitcher—McGrider. Umpires—Wilson, Walsh and Connolly. Time—2h.												

DETROIT BEATEN OUT IN NINTH

DETROIT, April 20—Detroit, showing for the first time before local fans, led in today's contest up to the very end, when, with two out in the ninth inning, Cleveland scored the winning run. The Tigers' players down to their sixth straight defeat. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0
Batteries—Bagby, Morton and Numa-maker; O'Neill, Ehmeke and Bausler. Winning pitcher—Bagby. Umpires—Nahlin and Evans. Time—2h. 5m.												

BROWNS LOSE THEIR OPENER

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

Cornell Has Several Stars
Out For Spring Track Work

Red and White Squad Is Expected to Come Closer to the Standards Set Here Before the War

ITHACA, N. Y., April 19 (Special Correspondence)—Two weeks of outdoor practice have done much to crystallize the Cornell University track situation, and the team is now rapidly taking shape. There is no question that the Red and White will come closer to the standards set here before the war in track athletics, and that one of those well-balanced uniformly strong teams which characterized John Moskley's best work in the period between 1905 and 1917 will represent the Ithacans in the intercollegiate championship meet of the I. A. A. A. at Cambridge, May 26 and 27.

Chief interest for Cornell, besides the intercollegiate, centers on participation in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, April 23 and 25, the dual meet with University of Pennsylvania at Ithaca on May 13, and the visit of the University of California team the third week in May. At first an informal meet between California and Cornell for May 30 had been arranged, but the last word from the Pacific coast is that the Californians would rather not enter such a contest.

In the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival Cornell hopes to enter three varsity relay teams, in the mile, two-mile and four-mile races, and a considerable number of men in the other events. The Cornellians, however, will take this meet in stride; they are pointing for a month later, and the real strength of the Red and White will not be disclosed until the end of May.

The team this year has the usual Moskley strength in the runs, a capable "back" with several stars, but in addition there is at least one star sprinter, a first rate hurdler, two capable high jumpers and two promising hammer throwers. In the other four weight events the outlook is not comparable to the other events, but new men are reporting who are showing promise.

Fred K. Lovejoy '24, is the mainstay in both sprints. Lovejoy is a 10-second man in the 100-yard dash, and though he is rather slow to get away, is dangerous. He is even better in the 22-yard dash because in that event his handicap for a slow start is not so serious a burden.

E. N. Niles and F. I. Righter, both of the class of 1932, are doing fairly good work in the dashes, particularly Niles, while G. D. Crozier '24 is another good sprinter, though he will perhaps do his best work in the 440-yard dash.

In the hurdles David W. Kimball '24 is the best man on the Cornell squad. In the Penn. State-Cornell dual meet here he defeated Harold Barron, the intercollegiate star, in the 70-yard hurdle race. In the 110-yard hurdle race, Kimball turned the tables and defeated Kimball in the 60-yard hurdle race. It is significant, however, that before this winter Kimball's reputation was based on his fine work in the low hurdles.

A. R. Treman '23 looks like the second best man in the high hurdles, with E. E. West '23, H. M. Stone '23 also doing good work. This group, with W. C. Archibald '22, will also compete in the future years with Kimball as the fastest man of the squad. The return to form of Carl John '23, intercollegiate point winner in the 1929 championship games, is another encouraging development. John can cover the quarter-mile from the better than 50s. He seems to be in better form than usual this spring. Crozier, H. O. Chapman '22, Righter, R. S. Bloomer '24, and T. C. Hennings '24 are other candidates for this position. Chapman won the 600-yard race twice in the Cornell-Harvard-Dartmouth indoor meet at Boston. Crozier, Bloomer and Hennings are sophomores who are developing nicely. They need experience and seasoning.

In the 880-yard dash the Cornell leaders are C. C. Carter '23 and J. F. Cook '23, the latter having won fifth place in the half-mile run at the last intercollegiate. Carter has done a little better than in 55s in the half, while Cook ought to come through around 1m. 55s this year. These two clearly surpass the Cornell field this year. Other half-milers are A. E. Conrad '23, I. R. Phillips '23, W. E. Bernhart '24 and A. Rauch '24.

E. G. Kirby '24, a sophomore of great promise, is the best miler Cornell has. So far he has not been timed in outdoor competition, but in the Pennsylvania State-Cornell dual meet, on an eight-lap track, finished a yard behind Larry Shields of Pennsylvania State, a veteran champion. Kirby was timed in 4m. 22s. It is expected that he will do better outdoors. Capt. D. B. Strickler '23, who has twice placed in the mile at the intercollegiate, is rounding into good form, also, and ought to be a support for the sophomores. J. B. Hayer '23 and A. R. De Prose '24 are also fair milers, capable of turning in better than 4m. 30s.

In the two-mile run the Ithacans are well equipped with two such sterling runners as Robert E. Brown '23, the outdoor intercollegiate champion, and Norman P. Brown '23, the indoor intercollegiate champion. These men are running in the best form of their career and Cornellians hope that one of them may come close to the two-mile record of 1m. 17.4-s set by Ted Burns of Cornell years ago. J. H. Strickler '23 is the only other distance runner likely to figure in this event.

The feasibility of W. E. Lathrop '22 leaving Cornell with two first-rate high jumpers, F. A. Nichols '23 and A. A. Deppel '24, both cleared 4ft. 4in. in the Michigan meet, of J. P. Stink '24, the best freshman high jumper last year, has been declared ineligible. In the broad jump A. E. Treman '23 and Nichols are capable of about 22ft. 6in. and 21ft. 6in., but Coach Moskley is not sure that he can use them in the season.

OHIO STATE HAS
THREE VETERANS

Coach L. W. St. John Expects to Construct a Batting Baseball Team This Season

COLUMBUS, O. (Special Correspondence)—With only three veterans back this year, Coach L. W. St. John of the Ohio State University baseball team is laying no claims to having a championship team, but he does know that out of the wealth of material he is going to be able to construct a batting nine.

The group of candidates has been cut down gradually from 90 to 25, and the contest for positions is still being waged and probably will continue until the Western Conference season opens with a game with Purdue University at Columbus on April 22, or at least until after the spring vacation trip to the south. This is the first year that a southern trip has been undertaken.

For pitching, Coach St. John has two steady veterans, W. L. Griffith '23, and W. E. Cotter '23. Added to these men are M. H. Phillips '23, and R. L. Dudley '23, both of whom have

shown good form in the spring workouts. It is the catching job that has been the big question for the coach to solve. R. R. Moore '24, J. D. Slomons '23, and R. H. Foster '23, appear to be the leaders in the race for the backstop position.

The outfield is much in question and has shown little brilliance, but the infield will unquestionably be fast. J. F. Lyden '24, and J. A. Hawk '22 are battling it out for first base. R. A. Marts '24 and M. Matsosoff '23 are contestants for the keystone position. R. T. Fowler '23, star center fielder in 1931, seems to have the shortest job cinched, but should be sent to the outfield again. Marts will probably be transferred from second to short.

L. J. Volk '22, and L. C. Groves '24 are out for third base, with Volk being the favorite. In the outfield C. A. Miller '23 and A. Windett '23 have been placed at right field. Miller is a valuable man because of his long-distance hitting ability. Windett is a fast fielder, having been considered at first base.

W. E. Metzger '23 and E. A. Moriarty '23 are being tried at center field and M. G. Barnes '22 and E. S. Cox '24 at left field. At present it looks like the Buckeyes would depend mostly on a tight defense, for besides Miller and Fowler, there has been little evidence of heavy hitting.

There will be some fast base runners, Marts being one of the fastest men seen here recently on the bases. Coach St. John is also director of athletics. He has coached baseball at Ohio State for over 10 years and in 1915 turned out the championship team of the Western Conference. He demands a high degree of fitness from every player at every position. Although the season has had constant heavy rains as a drawback to practice, the director arranged for daily workouts, by having an indoor diamond constructed in the judging pavilion of the animal husbandry department. He is assisted in his work by George M. Trautman '24, assistant director of athletics, and W. B. Fogie '20, former captain. Following is the complete Conference schedule for the season:

April 22—Purdue at Columbus; 23—Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware; 25—Illinois at Columbus; 26—Lafayette; 27—Michigan at Columbus; 28—Chicago at Chicago; 29—Illinois at Urbana; 27—Northwestern at Evanston; 30—Ohio at Athens; June 3—Michigan at Ann Arbor.

BRAYES RELEASE PUTNAM
The Boston Nationals have released infielder Frank Putnam of Worcester on the optional plan to the Waterbury club of the Eastern League. Putnam is the fifth player to be sent to Waterbury from Boston this year, the others being Pitcher Albert Eiserich and William Anderson, Catcher Hugh O'Regan and infielder Thomas Dooley.

MISS LENGLEN PLAYS SINGLES
MONTE CARLO, April 21—Miss Suzanne Lenglen made her first appearance in a tournament singles match since her defeat by Mrs. F. J. Mallory in the United States last year, when she played Miss Simmes here yesterday. Miss Lenglen did not lose a game of the two sets played.

CORNELL TENNIS MATCHES
ITHACA, N. Y., April 20—The Cornell University tennis schedule announced today includes matches with Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, May 4 and with Yale University at New Haven, May 12.

WIRTSCHALLER BREAKS ANOTHER
MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20—John Wirtschaller, star swimmer of the Illinois Athletic Club, lowered the world's record for the 100-yard back stroke tonight, finishing the distance in 1m. 43.9s. This is 1.6s. better than the record made by Perry MacDonell of 1m. 45.5s.

COLUMBIA WINS AT TENNIS
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 21—Columbia University decisively defeated the Swarthmore College tennis team on the Morongo courts here yesterday, running up a 4-0-1 score. The focus succeeded in capturing all of the singles and divided honors with the men from Pennsylvania in the doubles. Much interest was manifested in the sets staged between Frank F. Anderson '25, of Columbia, and Capt. C. J. Seltzer '24 of Swarthmore. Anderson was national indoor singles champion last year, while Seltzer is a former junior singles champion of Pennsylvania. The visitor played an exceptionally good game, and it at first appeared as though he would swamp Anderson, but the latter soon rallied and won both of his sets.

THE NEW YORK CUP
presented to
The Japanese Tennis Association
by the
Nippon Club
of New York, U. S. A.
In commemoration of Japan's first entry in the International Competition for the Davis Cup, and in admiration of its team's glorious fight in the Challenge Round at Forest Hills, September, 1921.
Ichio Kumaage, Captain
Zenzo Shimidzu
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Jones Amplifies and
Clarifies Remarks

Says Western Systems Are Sounder Than Eastern

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21—Howard Jones, Yale '08, coach of the Iowa University football team and brother of T. A. D. Jones, Yale's football coach, has written the Yale News to amplify and clarify his remarks recently made on eastern colleges coaching before a gathering of Western Conference coaches in Chicago.

Mr. Jones says he believes the athletic director systems in use in the west are better than the control of alumni committees as practiced in many eastern universities. He also says:

"I believe in all-year-round football coaching, as it relieves the mental pressure on the candidates during the fall season."

Mr. Jones says that in his recent speech he had no thought of criticizing eastern policies or of insinuating that eastern football is not cleanly played. "My purpose was simply to say," he writes, "that, if anything, western systems have been on a moral basis than eastern regimes."

As to intercollegiate contests, Mr. Jones says:

"The only objection comes from cases where too much time has been taken on account of trips. I think a few intercollegiate contests between eastern and middle-western teams would bring the institutions of these sections of the country a little closer together."

MAY LIMIT ROWING
EVENTS THIS SEASON

DULUTH, Minn., April 21—Present indications are that the rowing season here will be limited to one big regatta and the usual local meets, according to the rowing committee of the Duluth Boat Club. And it also appears that local admirers of Walter Hoover, amateur singles sculling champion, will not have an opportunity to see him in action here in a match event.

Lack of local dates is not interfering with the D. B. C.'s training schedule or rowing program, and the crews are working hard in preparation for the northwestern international and national regattas which will be held at Kenora, Ont., and Philadelphia, respectively.

Plans are under way to have the University of Wisconsin and University of Manitoba come here for a triangular meet sometime during June, but nothing definite has been announced by the outside schools. However, arrangements are going ahead for the regatta, and the feeling that the offer will be favorably reported. The D. B. C. met the University of Wisconsin in a dual meet on Superior Bay last summer, the former crews making a clean sweep.

CHICAGO'S ONE-MILE
RELAY TEAM PICKED

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 21—Runners who are to compose the one-mile relay team of the University of Chicago, to be taken to the Pennsylvania relays at Philadelphia, by Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director, are J. M. Pyott '23, A. W. Brickman '24, B. C. MacFarlane '24, and H. J. Brown '22.

T. W. Eck, assistant track coach, is to take half-mile and four-mile relay teams to the Drake relays of the same day. The half-mile team will be selected from the following: W. E. Bates '23, C. J. Brickman '23, R. G. Hass '24, J. W. Thomas '23, and J. S. Masek '23. The four-mile team has available the following: R. E. Crog '23, L. R. Dooley '22, O. R. Roberts '23, Philip Rudnick '24, and M. A. Bowers '22.

Coach Eck figures that if either of his teams finish third or fourth they will be doing well, because he expects the entire field at the relays to be fast.

Northwestern University Coach Frank Hall announced that R. O. Dahl '22 would be the only Purple representative in the Drake relays. He will enter the 16-pound shotput and the discus throw. Dahl won the shotput event in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association indoor championship meet with a toss of 42ft. 6in.

PORT OF PORTLAND
ACTIVITIES INCREASE

PORTLAND, Me., April 20 (Special Correspondence)—Although the regular winter steamer season at this port, so far as trans-Atlantic business is concerned, is supposed to have ended with the sailing of the steamers Skipska and Calvados, there is a strong probability that there will be something doing all summer at the Grand Trunk docks.

The North Atlantic & Western Steamship Company, whose international coastal business between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast is increasing rapidly, will send boats here at frequent intervals to load for the west coast, and quite a number of steamers laden with baled pulp are also expected to arrive during the summer.

Best of all, however, is the announcement of a direct steamship service to Manchester, Eng., to be inaugurated with the steamer Howick Hall, loading here the latter part of May. This announcement is made by Norton, Lilly & Co. of New York, as agents for the Isthmian Steamship Company.

COLLEGE BASEBALL
MONTE CARLO, April 21—Miss Suzanne Lenglen made her first appearance in a tournament singles match since her defeat by Mrs. F. J. Mallory in the United States last year, when she played Miss Simmes here yesterday. Miss Lenglen did not lose a game of the two sets played.

WISCONSIN MAY ENTER CREW
MADISON, Wis., April 21—University of Wisconsin will enter the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Poughkeepsie regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., this week. The rowing coach, said here today, "Let me of the season, however, makes it appear doubtful, he added."

MISSOURI DEFEATS
OKLAHOMA NINE, 14-8

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 20 (Special)—The Black and Old Gold baseball team, 14 to 8, here today in the second game with the Sooners, thus evening up the series. The game started peculiarly. The visitors were out in order, then, for Missouri, D. F. Taylor '24 drove the ball far into left field for a sale three-base hit and, as yesterday, the score at the end of the inning was 3 to 0 in favor of the local players.

The Missouri team found its true form today and with the exception of P. S. Quick '23 every man secured at least one run and C. H. Denny '24 was the only man who failed to get a hit.

G. F. Johnson '23, pitching for Oklahoma, struck out three and F. A. Harrison '23, for Missouri, struck out six. Harrison helped to win his own game at the bat by bringing in two runs on a base hit and scoring twice himself. The Missouri defense tightened up considerably and the visiting team had difficulty in getting anything by the Oklahoma nine displayed some good work in the outfield and it was only occasionally that a long drive escaped them. The infield, however, had difficulty in stopping the hard-hit balls from the Missouri bats.

The score by innings:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Missouri— 0 0 0 1 3 3 0 2—14 13 5
Oklahoma— 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3—8 9 8
Batteries—Johnson and Murphy; Johnson and Chesler. Umpire—Frank Arbuckle. Time—1h. 55m.

CASH BONUS IDEA
MAY BE REVIVED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 21—Pending the initial session of the majority members of the Finance Committee to consider the bonus, Republican leaders in the Senate today were anticipating further word from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, on financial questions that would affect the payment of adjusted compensation to former service men.

At the request of Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Mellon is said to be preparing a report on a plan to finance the bonus bill at an annual cost of approximately \$150,000,000. The fact that Senator McCumber is considering this gives credence to reports that indications point to a cash bonus plan to supplant the insurance certificate clause in the Fordney bill, which caused a storm of protest from the Administration.

It is believed in some circles that the President would be willing to accept a plan for the issuance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, although there are no assurances to that effect or that the leaders in the Senate will even come to an agreement on the proposal. It is one of the straws at which the Republican bonus adherents are clutching in their desperate attempts to pull themselves out of an embarrassing political situation.

Confusion undoubtedly exists in the ranks of the bonus proponents who are apparently agreed only in a single desire to put the bill through Congress before the November election. With Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, holding out for a sales tax; and other factions favoring payment of the bonus through collection of interest due on the British debt and the Democrats ready to give their support to that scheme, the Finance Committee is indeed perplexed.

Senator McCumber announced today that not only would the bonus bill be reported to the Senate within a comparatively short time, considering the difficulties that beset the committee, but that it will be given precedence over the tariff measure. Opponents of the bonus have been hoping that the tariff debate would prove an effective block to its consideration, but Senator McCumber, who is in charge of both bills, will do anything in his power to expedite the final passage of the soldier measure.

FIVE HARVARD MEN
IN RELAY CARNIVAL

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—Harvard University has entered all its best men in the special events at the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival next Friday and Saturday, and has decided not to send any relay teams. The poor showing of the Crimson's track men is responsible for the decision.

Harvard will be represented in the hammer throw by J. F. Brown '22, who last year threw over 180 feet and who is reported to have done close to 170 feet in practice this spring. R. S. Whitney '22 and R. F. Hayer '23, will wear the Crimson colors in the high hurdles, H. R. Davis '23 in the pole vault and R. W. Greenidge '23 in the javelin.

YALE ANNOUNCES
GOLF SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21—The Yale University golf team's schedule announced today shows the addition of one new opponent, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Three veterans of last year's team are on this year, they being A. T. Bufington '22, J. S. Bush '22 and N. T. Lovell '25. The schedule follows:
April 23—Columbia University at Greenwich
May 6—Williams College at Hartford; 13—University of Pennsylvania at Apanawau, N. Y.; 21—Princeton University at Garden City, N. Y.; 27—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston; 30—Dartmouth College at Boston; June 7 to July 1—Intercollegiate at Garden City, N. Y.

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Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Contributory Library Pensions

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Will you allow the use of space in your valuable paper to offer a few comments on the Finance Commission Bill now before the Legislature providing for a contributory system of pensions to apply to all employees of the City of Boston?

This whole question of civil pensions is a very important one at the present time and the constantly growing tendency to extend the gratuitous pension has really become a cause for serious consideration. In the past fiscal year the city spent for pensions a sum not far from \$300,000, not a penny of which was contributed by the recipients. At present there are some 175 special acts on the statute books pertaining to pensions in the City of Boston and 48 were passed in 1919 alone. All of these were non-contributory and practically all provided for retirement at half-pay. No question is raised as to the need of the recipients but the fact remains that many equally deserving cases because of lack of some influence to take up their cause have reached superannuation and indigence unprovided for.

At present more than half the employees of the city are under some form of non-contributory pension, the remaining half asking only that they be permitted to participate in a system to the support of which they may contribute their share. It is a fact that some communities throughout the country have already repudiated non-contributory systems and have either discontinued them altogether or substituted contributory ones in their stead. In the report submitted to the Legislature last year by a joint special committee after a very exhaustive study the pension laws reached its stage as follows: "We hereby state that all municipal pensions for future appointees should be placed on a contributory basis" and goes on to say referring to special laws, "Most of these special laws (with some exceptions mentioned) are without merit and are pernicious."

The soundness of the principle of contributory pensions as good business is recognized by many of the big concerns of the country, and certainly the application of the principle is pertinent to a proper conduct of the business of the city with its 16,000 employees and \$24,000,000 pay roll.

The superannuate in most cases is a 100 per cent pensioner since he is drawing full pay for little or no return on his part. Many times to deprive him of his job would be to deprive him of his living, and for this reason any departmental head would hesitate, and justly, before discharging such a one even though conscious that his presence is demoralizing to the morale of the department.

The responsibility for this condition does not rest with departmental heads. The Finance Commission bill aims to correct this sort of thing, and without working hardship, to improve the service of the city by doing what private business must do if it is to survive—endeavor to secure a dollar return in service for every dollar paid in salary. The employees of the Public Library have voted unanimously to endorse the bill—House 67—as a measure that will work to the advantage of the employees and taxpayer alike. What others think of the bill may be gathered from the fact that the City of San Francisco has adopted a similar system based to a large extent upon the Boston idea.

Incidentally in a communication received from the San Francisco Board of Retirement they express astonishment that so good a bill was submitted last year failed of passage through objection of the Governor after having passed both branches of the Legislature.

It is felt by the Library employees that the bill is equitable in its provisions, that it provides recognition for long and meritorious service, and that it supplies the tremendous moral stimulus that possible old age indigence is provided against first by the enforced saving of the employee himself—who never loses these savings—and second by the assurance upon the part of the city that it will match the earnings of the employee's savings upon retirement.

Those now working under the provisions of non-contributory pensions are not compelled to come into this system although they have that option. The bill has to do with the future entirely and in no way interferes with the prerogatives or privileges of present beneficiaries of other systems.

The Chamber of Commerce endorses the bill and advocates its adoption. Pension Committee Employees Boston Public Library, James W. Kenney, Chairman Pierce E. Buckley, Secretary. Boston, Mass., April 13, 1932.

NEW SPEEDERS' COURT
TO OPEN IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 21—On account of the great increase of automobile speeding cases which have been brought before the speeders' court here, a new speeders' court will be opened on Monday. It will take care of the minor violations, leaving Judge Robert E. Gentzel, present judge of the speeders' municipal court, to handle the serious cases.

Representatives of 50 clubs were called to a mass meeting here yesterday to organize a vigilance committee to keep check on automobile speeders and recommend changes in the state law making it possible to punish reckless drivers with jail sentences instead of fines. S. J. Mayer, secretary of the Police Department and president of the North Shore Motor Club, called the meeting.

GOOD ROADS MEETING
TO BE HELD IN PHOENIX

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 15 (Special Correspondence)—The tenth annual convention of the United States Good Roads Association, is announced for Phoenix, April 24 to 29, inclusive. The meeting will boost good roads with special application to the highways of the southwest.

Among those on the program are C. H. Brough, Governor of North Carolina, C. E. Townsend, Senator from Michigan, Lee Trinkle, Governor of Virginia, and many others connected with highway and road improvement work. At the same time, the sixth annual convention of the Bapthead National Highway, which runs from San Diego to Washington, will be held here.

NAVY WOULD RETAIN
LONG SERVICE MEN

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Navy Department will seek in the Senate, it was learned today, an amendment to the naval appropriation bill as passed by the House permitting it to keep in active service 100 naval reserve officers in order to retain the services of about 60 masters of naval auxiliary vessels. The latter were commissioned in the reserve during the war. It was said at the department that if some provision were not made, these experienced mariners would be thrown out of work on July 1, many of them after 15 to 20 years' continuous service in command of supply ships, colliers and other auxiliary vessels.

HAWAII PLANS TO ENTER BEAMER
HONOLULU, T. H., April 21—Funds are being raised by the Hawaiian division of the Amateur Athletic Union to send a team to the National A. U. championship meet on the mainland this year. Beamer, in the A. U. meet here recently, finished second to Charles W. Fiedick, Los Angeles, world champion sprinter.

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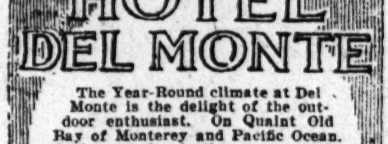
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PEOPLE OF FAR EAST WATCH JAPANESE ACTIVITY IN EUROPE

Opinion Gains Ground That Japan May Force Russia to Give Her Northern Part of Sakhalin

HARBIN, Manchuria, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—Considerable interest is being manifested here in the activities of the Japanese in Europe. It is known that they put much hope in the Genoa Conference. And with the United States present only as an observer Japan may, with the help of France and England, force Russia into giving her the northern part of Sakhalin and to extend recognition to the many concessions the Japanese have secured from the Merkuloff Government. Local diplomats fear Japanese intrigues in Europe. They argue that in order to get Russia to recognize all of the public debts of the earlier governments, Japanese pressure will be required, and this can only be obtained by conceding to that country the things the Japanese have had in mind from the time their troops were first dispatched to Siberia.

One of the Russian generals who has managed to retain the friendship of both sides of the controversy is busily engaged in an effort to establish a coalition provincial government for the Maritime, or that part of the country occupied by the Japanese. He wants to forestall what many think will be the outcome of the trading at Genoa, and his plan, as it has been unofficially stated, is to create a buffer within a buffer, where the reactionary might find a happy hunting ground and forever be at rest. It can be said that, while such a scheme may get the approval of the Japanese, the Far Eastern Republic, with its infinite capacity for waiting, will not give its consent to any such arrangement.

Situation in Retrospect

To thoroughly grasp the position of affairs here it is advisable to view the situation in retrospect. The Far Eastern Republic has passed its first mile post, its constitution having been adopted. In the past year, despite the many obstacles thrown in its path, the republic made reasonable progress. Judging by the peaceful life that has prevailed in every part of the republic beyond that section under the control of the Japanese, it is reasonable to assume that the coming home of the invaders last year would have resulted in the establishment of peace and order, and the coming of prosperity in so naturally rich a country.

There was no disorder in the Far Eastern Republic at this time last year. The constituent assembly was in session at Chita. There had been a general election, untrammelled, uninterfered with, and participated in by all of the electors with no restrictions as to party or sect. Universal suffrage was really in effect. The constitution adopted was not Communist. None of the laws, based on the constitution, were summary or undemocratic. Discipline was well-nigh perfect. The Russian army, accustomed to discipline, had naturally and easily fallen back into the habit of obeying orders.

In the all-Russian domain of the Republic that condition prevails today. These orders are given when necessary, by the servants of the people, elected direct or named by ballot chosen officials. They put into effect the laws enacted by delegates to a national assembly, these delegates having been named in what was perhaps the only election of its kind ever held in the broad territory of Russia.

Even in Vladivostok, where the Japanese treated the population as a subject race, and where the political representatives of various nations used their official positions as a club with which to attack the Bolsheviks whenever possible, there was no disorder. In and around Grodekovo, a station on the Trans-Siberian is called—used as a concentration camp for the professional soldier remnants of the Kolchak army, who were prevented from disbanding by the Japanese, there was only the lawlessness common to a lodge of freebooters. It did not, however, extend beyond the camp, except in an occasional foray and the stoppage of trains, in which instances the raiders were protected from arrest by the Japanese troops. This condition of quiet could not last; the Cabinet at Tokyo had ordered the recall of the expeditionary forces, so the Japanese general staff called these men whom they had been feeding into Vladivostok, and the "revolution" of May 24-27 was an accomplished fact.

No Reversal of Form

The Russians, who had been nominally in charge of Vladivostok, with-

drew beyond the Japanese lines, and refused to be drawn into conflict with the Japanese or with their protégés. The Dairen conference was called, and while ostensibly seeking to come to some sort of agreement with the Far Eastern Republic, the Japanese, knowing that the troops of that country had been demobilized, armed and dispatched several thousand of the professional Russian soldiers in their service to attack the positions left undefended by the men who had gone to work in industrial pursuits, close on farms. This, like the Dairen conference, was a move to convince the assembled diplomats and warriors at Washington of the necessity of the Japanese forces in so fractious a country. As was generally expected, as soon as the peasants could be called back to arms, the mercenaries of their own land were quickly driven out.

In the meantime, there had gone to Washington two delegations from Vladivostok, one representing the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and the other appearing for the opera bouffe government created by the Japanese and nominally headed by the Merkuloff brothers. When these delegates got to America, much to the chagrin of the Japanese, they joined in the demand for the withdrawal of the army of occupation from Siberian soil. It was one thing for them to accept protection, and continue a state of siege against their countrymen in Siberia, but quite another to have the courage to face the world—knowing that the world knew the history of the Merkuloff enterprise—and condone the presence of an army of aggression. Because of this defection, punishment has been put upon them and upon their brothers.

When, under orders from their masters, their soldiers were given arms, warm clothing, food and a little money, and sent to attack their own kind, they were escorted across the neutral zone established by the Japanese last year, with all the facilities of transport accessible to an army that holds for its use the bulk of the rolling stock available on a railroad, the property of a country under capture and occupation. They were told how and when to attack, and were given the field notes collected by Japanese engineers. Following directions, they had no trouble in taking the undefended town of Habarovsk, and the Japanese publicity bureau gleefully repeated for world consumption the story kept in type to the effect that the Chita Government, tiring of its attempt to maintain itself, would now go back to a merger with Moscow.

When the Russian troops had been beaten, and were in retreat, they were made aware of the displeasure of their former backers—a displeasure incurred because of the ingratitude of the Russian army, who were sent to Washington, nearly without Japanese money—and when they struck the neutral zone they were made to surrender the rifles which had been given them. Aside from the armed conflict which culminated in an easy victory on the Habarovsk front, the peaceful, orderly, businesslike conduct of the Far Eastern Republic goes on. No disorder anywhere, except that which has been made to measure by the Japanese.

Reports of Observers

Beginning with February of last year there has been a steady stream of American observers at the capital of the republic. A majority of these have been unofficial. A lumber-reporter and business men—not satisfied with what they saw at Chita, the seat of government, went into the country and talked to the peasants and to the few workmen that were to be found. Everywhere they found order. They found the peasants solidly behind the Chita Government, firmly because 65 per cent of the delegates to the Assembly that established the country were from their ranks. They found a general determination not to permit the old régime faction to resume the control of the affairs of public administration.

Several of the observers who have been to Chita were officially representing the State Department at Washington. They, too, have been unanimous in reporting the absence of anything that savored of Communism in the conduct of the affairs of the Chita Government. These were not hurried conclusions or snap judgments; they were the results of careful investigation made because they had been as-

sured before going in that they would be misled at every turn. Mr. Caldwell, representing the State Department, long a consul at Vladivostok and familiar with things Russian, spent four months in Chita, and he could not locate any of the crimes that were reported during his stay there by the propaganda press agencies that send out the alleged news from this part of the Far East.

Looking Forward With the disintegration of the Vladivostok force, and the reported disappearance of the Merkuloffs with all of the loot in sight, there is a light ahead of the new country. The agitation for recognition of the Far Eastern Republic by the Government of the United States by some of the business interests, the favorable reports made by observers, official and unofficial, and the lack of flightiness in the management of the country, its refusal to be stamped by the weight of the Japanese army with its constant campaign of malign oppression, and the constant influx of business men, seeking concessions and commercial relations, give every indication of growing strength. Even with the uncertainties of the future, the Far Eastern Republic is keeping unruffled, outwardly at least.

Concessions are being granted only to bona fide investors. A new national bank is being organized, a train de luxe is being operated over the main line of the trans-Siberian in its territory, a commercial delegation is busy in the United States, and its agencies in Harbin are securing increased recognition. British and American money is being invested in its mines, the product of which in time will be greater than a dozen Klondikes. Gold, coal and iron mines will eventually lead the republic's production. Timber covering 100,000,000 acres will supply the paper demand of future years.

With no further place for the adventurers who have now outlived their usefulness, the Japanese are hard put to it to save their face, prior to the redemption of the promise made by Mr. Shidehara at Washington. To be sure, his promise had a sting tied to it—the old claim about waiting for the establishment of a stable government—but, like the propaganda in Manchuria and the Korea story, that too has worn so thin that it can hardly be used for the purpose intended. It has been said that the Japanese ambassador must have been embarrassed when he had to use that as a part of his statement. It is not expected by the most sanguine that the Japanese will go out peacefully.

FAMOUS SPANISH BANDIT SURROUNDED BY STEEL RING

Raisuli, Mysterious Brigand Chief, Reported to Have Made "Surrender" Proposal to Officials

TETUAN, Morocco, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—There is always a certain mystery about Raisuli, the bandit, once the friend and in the pay of Spain, then its enemy and leader of the rebels, and now the fugitive upon whom the Spanish forces have been closing in for some time past and have surrounded at his home at Tazart. The mystery has been given, and some of the details of his life have been disclosed.

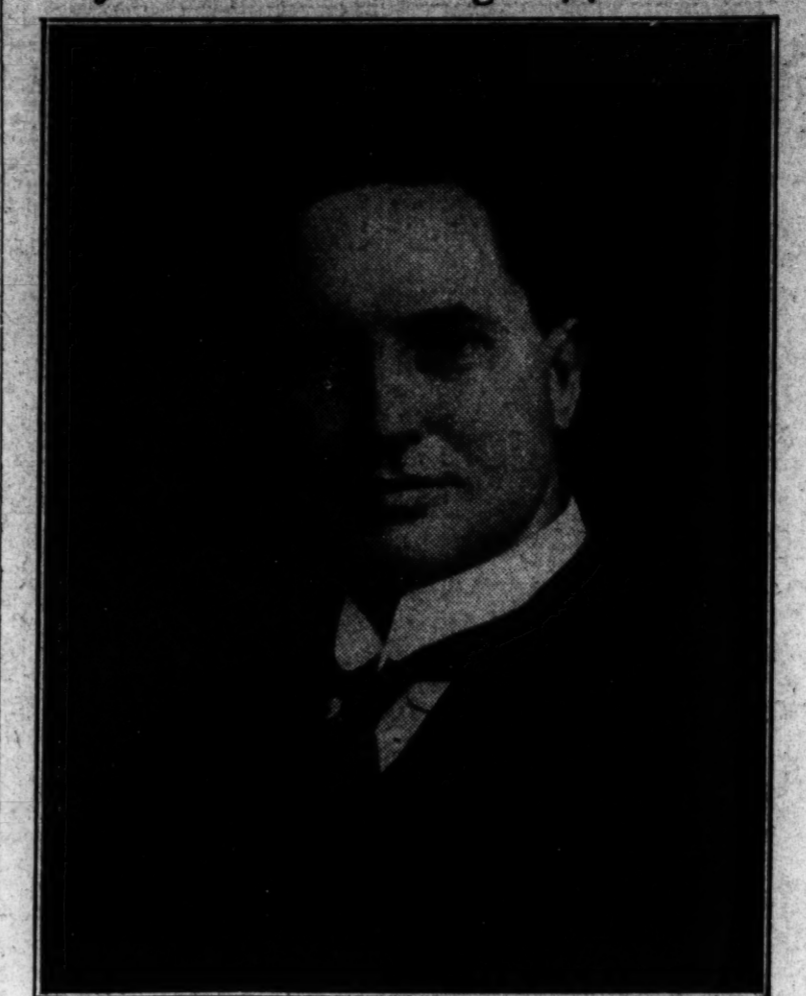
Whatever be his situation, Raisuli, with his cunning and shrewd valuation of political circumstances is always interesting. He either fights or temporizes, and he does both well. For a year or so he has been temporizing, and very cleverly. He has been a political barometer in Madrid. Some of his best work in the posthumous period of discomfort has been accomplished in this period, and it is admitted that, while his temerity is great, he has, in spite of all past experience, come near to fooling the Spaniards yet again. This fact has been the basis of the explanation why, in face of former rumors of a somewhat absurd character, there has been an absence of official Spanish explanations.

Center of Ring of Steel

About the middle of last year, when the Spanish forces were closing in on the former brigand, who had but a remnant of his old following about him, there were rumors he had escaped to Tangier or some other place, and that certain negotiations were being conducted. As a matter of fact Raisuli had not escaped and could not do so, for there was a ring of steel around him; but he put forward terms on which he professed to be willing to surrender and help the Spaniards (who have had too much experience of his "assistance" in the past), which terms, after slight consideration, were rejected. After some relaxation, due to the important operations at Melilla, General Berenguer had once again tightened his military ring round Raisuli at Tazart, and some two months ago it was said officially in Madrid that he could be brought to bay at almost any time. About this time Raisuli appealed for "negotiations," and it is believed Spain gave a hearing to what he had to say. In the forefront of his proposals was always an item for the establishment of himself in a position of authority and the restoration of his property which Spain officially, by proclamation, confiscated some three or four years ago.

Like a good diplomatist, whose attitude changes according to favorable or unfavorable circumstances, Raisuli, watching the trend of political feeling in Madrid, has noticed the disposition to question the value of the Spanish occupation of Morocco and to advocate a large measure of withdrawal has increased, and consequently his terms for surrender have stiffened. This might be important if the Spaniards were devoting any attention to such terms, whether stiff or otherwise, but they are not. Raisuli has been making offers, according to the aforesaid reports, through non-Spanish sources, which are favored with considerable anti-Spanish prejudice. It has been erroneously stated that Spain has again

English Expert Tells America of Town Planning Opportunities



Thomas Adams

New York, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—It was like stepping for a while into a realm of practical idealism when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was greeted by Thomas Adams in the reception room of the City Club in New York City. It was but a few steps from bustling Forty-Fourth Street, but it

seemed a different world while Mr. Adams earnestly expatiated on the possibilities that abound in every American community of converting unlovely spots into places of beauty.

Mr. Adams, who for the last 24 years has been intimately identified with the land and housing question in Great Britain and Canada, and is a recognized authority on two continents on the subject of town planning, land development and allied problems, has just returned to New York from Canada in the interest of his profession. He has been in America at various times and is conversant with city and town needs from Maine to California, and throughout Canada.

To the representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Adams observed that "American cities have just been allowed to grow in their own way without any thoughtful direction as to plan." Industrial importance had, in many communities, taken precedence over all else, the result being unsightly factory buildings interspersed with dwellings, churches and other structures wholly out of keeping with a city-planning scheme.

Westchester County

"One of the most attractive sections in this country is Westchester County in New York," said Mr. Adams. "That lovely county, situated immediately adjacent to New York City, can show the world that town and country are one in the ideal development of any community. There must be some relation between industrial and agricultural progress, otherwise Westchester will merely remain a dormitory for the American metropolis. The combination of town and country is worked out naturally in parts of Westchester County. During my recent visit to White Plains, in that county, I was shown about in a way that allowed me to obtain a good general idea of the needs, and was particularly gratified to note that the industrial activities of Westchester are mainly confined to Yonkers, on the Hudson River, or the western line, and Port Chester on Long Island Sound, or the eastern line of the county. By holding the factories to those two places and giving over the entire balance of the county to community planning, adequate city and town park systems and agricultural

development, Westchester will be a 'show place' and always well worth living in, as it already is.

"I find," mused Mr. Adams, "that so many American cities are prone to exact a liberal per capita tax for various purposes, including education, but not a cent is included for parks and recreation facilities. This is a mistake that has to be corrected, and is being corrected in some places. Marvelous opportunities are presented by cities in the United States and Canada for old planning along proper lines. The other day I was invited to visit a prominent suburban city in New Jersey to give professional advice on town planning. And what do you suppose was the first sight to offend my eyes upon leaving the railway station upon arrival there? Well, where a old historical church with attractive grounds formerly stood as a thing of joy to behold there now is a gaudy typical American moving picture theater. The gem of that city was sacrificed to conventional commercialism. I blame the city council, and I blame the city for having allowed such spoliation of an impressive landmark in the very center of town. Those are the sort of mistakes that must be overcome in America in order to insure future progress in town and country planning.

New York City and Sentiment

"New York City has quite a bit of sentiment left despite its commercial advancement. The preservation of old Trinity Church and its yard at the head of Wall Street, St. Paul's Church and grounds on Broadway, Central Park in the heart of the city and other historic spots and public breathing areas is commendable. The same applies to Boston as regards its famous Common, Public Garden and historic edifices and spaces in the midst of commercial bustle. Boston's suburbs are of rare beauty and I see much that can be done in town planning in the vicinity of the Massachusetts capital.

"One of the loveliest places in the United States is Santa Barbara, Cal., where the opportunities for further beautifying by means of city planning are without limit. Other California cities that attract me are San José, Fresno and Sacramento, interior places in Northern California."

Mr. Adams is the author of several books and pamphlets on the subject of town and rural planning, including his latest work on "Rural Planning and Development," which is being used as a textbook in several universities, although published as a government report. During the current year this city planning expert from England is devoting part of his time to a resumption of his professional practice in his home country and has accepted invitations for special work in America. The latter activities will include a series of lectures for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, service as a member of the visiting committee of the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University, and lectures at other stimulating work in the interest of city planning and zoning under the auspices of the American City Bureau of New York.

CANADA PREPARES TO COMB OWN WOOL

TORONTO, April 14 (Special Correspondence)—Definite steps were taken toward the establishment of the first wool-combing mill in Canada, when two Toronto business men, Messrs. A. E. Rea and A. E. Prack, left for London in connection with the purchase of the necessary machinery for the new plant in Toronto.

Until recently most of Canada's wool was sent to the United States. The new tariff there has diminished the export trade, the result being that the woolen industry in Canada has been affected. The promoters intend to take raw wool from the farmers, clean and comb it ready for the Canadian woolen garment manufacturers to handle. This should result in the reduction of prices the farmer will receive for the raw material.

The capacity of the plant will be about 3,500,000 pounds yearly, confined to combed wool or "tops" only. Last year the Province of Ontario produced about 6,000,000 pounds of wool from sheep and lambs.

London's Exclusive '80 Club Admits Women as Members

Suffrage Era Brings Relaxation of Rules, and Three Feminine Liberal Party Aides Are Enrolled

LONDON, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—The famous "80 Club" (of which Mr. Asquith is president), formed in the year 1880, to forward Liberal interests in Parliament and in the country, has found itself obliged to relax its rules and to admit women.

The club has, since its inception, spoken for the Liberty Party. It had among its original members Mr. Gladstone, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Harington, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill and many others, whose names are, or were, household words among Liberals.

Qualification for membership was a willingness and capacity to work in furtherance of Liberal interests when called upon. From every member, a certain amount of voluntary work could be claimed; it generally consisted of addressing meetings—or working in bye-elections, railway fares, if the distance was exceptionally long, being defrayed occasionally on demand from club funds.

The club has been somewhat tardy in admitting women to membership. At present, there are only three representatives of the sex, and they are upon the committee. Miss Ruth Vivian Phillips, a daughter of Mr. Asquith's well-known private secretary, is perhaps the best known because of her father's name. She has done little political work yet, but may be supposed to be in close touch, through her father, with the leaders of the party. The other ladies—Miss

Bliss and Miss Griffith—have still their spurs to win in the political arena. In the days of the women's suffrage movement the majority of the members of the club looked with a cold eye upon women's claims to political equality. Mr. Asquith at that time being an avowed opponent of their aims. Doubtless, owing to the inevitable, he has agreed to their inclusion in the close preserves of this somewhat aristocratic (in spite of its liberalism) and exclusive club.

The phenomenal success of the "1920 Club," which has for its object support of the Liberal Wing of the Coalition, may have spurred its elder brother to activity. The 1920 Club has women among its members on equal terms with men. Mrs. Lloyd George, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Lady Mond, Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Miss May Grant (candidate for East Leeds) and many other leading women are already members.

Miss Mond still in her early twenties, the daughter of the Minister for Health, made her debut at one of the club dinners in honor of Mr. Winston Churchill, at which she delivered a charming speech in proposing a vote of thanks to the guest of the evening.

Parties of both men and women workers have gone down from the club to the various bye-elections, and a great measure of the success of the party at Wolverhampton and Weybridge is ascribed to their efforts.

CUSTOMS RELIEF FOR MOTORISTS

Continental Touring by British Automobile Owners Greatly Facilitated

LONDON, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—British motorists desiring to take their cars across to the Continent for touring will be gratified to learn that both the Automobile Association and the Royal Automobile Club have decided to accept from their members a cash deposit of £100 and a banker's guarantee for the balance of the duty payable to foreign customs authorities, in lieu of a cash deposit of 50 per cent of the value of the car, formerly demanded.

Prior to last year, motorists' organizations had accepted a banker's guarantee in lieu of the cash deposit required to meet the demands of foreign customs, as regards their members' cars, but the system caused so much trouble and involved such heavy expense it was withdrawn in favor of a full cash deposit in the early months of 1921. Experience has proven, however, deposit of sums up to £1000, during an extended tour abroad, has acted as a deterrent to foreign touring and the system has become the subject of much criticism. It is hoped the arrangement recently put into effect will lessen objections, and remove one of the obstacles to continental touring.

Further concessions have recently been secured in connection with cross-channel passages. From April 1, reduced rates for motor cars will be in force on boats crossing to France. An interesting feature is the differentiation made between open touring cars and the more expensive and luxurious vehicles with closed bodies. The new rates between Dover-Calais and Folkestone-Boulogne are:

ALL CLOSED CARS HAVING PERMANENT TOURING EQUIPMENT

Owner's Company	Risk	s. d. s. d.
Wheelbase not ex. 8 ft. 6 in.	2 0 0	2 0 0
Wheelbase not ex. 8 ft. 6 in.	3 0 0	3 0 0
Wheelbase not ex. 10 ft. 6 in.	4 0 0	4 0 0
Wheelbase not ex. 10 ft. 6 in.	5 0 0	5 0 0

ALL OPEN TOURING CARS AND CARS WITH DETACHABLE ROOF COLLAPSIBLE HOOD

Owner's Company	Risk	s. d. s. d.
Wheelbase not ex. 8 ft. 6 in.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Wheelbase not ex. 8 ft. 6 in.	2 0 0	2 0 0
Wheelbase not ex. 10 ft. 6 in.	3 0 0	3 0 0
Wheelbase not ex. 10 ft. 6 in.	4 0 0	4 0 0

The new rates for all cars, whether open or closed, via New Haven-Dieppe are:

Owner's Company	Risk	s. d. s. d.
Wheelbase not ex. 8 ft. 6 in.	1 10 0	1 10 0
Wheelbase not ex. 8 ft. 6 in.	2 10 0	2 10 0
Wheelbase not ex. 10 ft. 6 in.	3 10 0	3 10 0
Wheelbase not ex. 10 ft. 6 in.	4 10 0	4 10 0

These rates apply to ordinary touring cars and closed body cars. Up to a few months ago, all motor cars had been charged at the same rate. Recently, however, special rates varying from £2 to £4 have been in force for certain specified types of cars. There is no doubt these reductions, together with improved facilities offered by motoring organizations as regards customs deposits, will stimulate continental motor touring the coming summer.

Demands for reforms in the present system of motor car taxation, and a committee recently has been giving careful consideration to numerous anomalies and hardships which have brought that system into disrepute. They reassess taxation of motor vehicles on a horse-power basis is unfair in that it fails to take into account use made of the car, and they recommend taxation of motor fuel as the most, if not the only, equitable method of adjusting the tax in proportion to weight, power and use.

Even under the present form of taxation, the committee appears convinced many of the anomalies and irregularities could easily be remedied. In view of the fact the revenue from the motor tax in 1921 exceeded the estimate, they suggest a 25 per cent reduction on privately owned cars, an allowance of 25 per cent on cars with engines built prior to 1913, a rebate of 30 per cent in the case of second cars, and of 50 per cent for third or other additional cars registered by private owners. The committee is satisfied these and similar concessions would have a stimulating effect upon the motor industry.

By means of a questionnaire, a motoring organization is collecting from motorists data as to mileage, rate of taxation, and petrol consumption during the year 1921. There is no doubt this information will reveal some extraordinary high rates of taxation per mile run on cars, which do no appreciable damage to the roads. In France, small cars of 1100 c.c. and under, pay only 30 francs per mile. Reports indicate that, even under present disabilities, there are signs of a revival in the motor industry. Motor firms report receipts of orders in greater quantities than at any time since August, 1921.

Statistics recently issued reveal that French small car design does not favor the air-cooled engine, and anything like the extent it has found favor in England. The French tendency is all toward the miniature four cylinder, water cooled engine. Light cars follow the general lines of higher-powered models except that differentials are seldom fitted. Wire wheels, elliptic springs, and three-speed gears are the present fashion. At Brooklands track recently, speed records for class A cars (exceeding 1500 c.c. but not exceeding 1639 c.c.) were set for the following times and distances:

Two hours—153 miles 340 yards, at a speed of 75.55 miles per hour.

Three hours—225 miles 1473 yards, at a speed of 75.28 miles per hour.

Four hours—302 miles 1667 yards, at a speed of 75.14 miles per hour.

Five hours—375 miles 1197 yards, at a speed of 75.34 miles per hour.

One hundred and fifty miles at a speed of 75.44 miles per hour.

Three hundred miles at a speed of 75.90 miles per hour.

Three hundred miles at a speed of 75.73 miles per hour.

In addition to these new records, several existing records from 200 to 600 kilometers were broken.

News of Freemasonry

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 29—The annual report of the Grand Council of the Allied Masonic Degrees, of which Col. G. W. Napier-Clavering is the grand master, has just been issued. A. D. Haxnell, grand secretary, states that greater interest in this branch of Masonry is being evinced and the membership rolls of subordinate councils show satisfactory increase. A warrant has been granted for Staley Council, No. 43, to meet at Staley-bridge, the council to be established in the county palatine of Chester, which has every promise of a prosperous and successful future. A warrant has also been granted for the Perseverance Council, No. 42, to meet at Blackburn. There are now 30 councils in active working order. The Staley Council, No. 43, has been consecrated at the Masonic Hall, Sunderland, but the members will meet at Houghton-le-Spring. The lodge is named after Archbishop Sancroft, who, before being raised to the see of Canterbury, was rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Houghton-le-Spring is said now to possess the finest Masonic hall in the whole of Derbyshire. It has just been opened by the Duke of Devonshire as provincial grand master. It has been erected for the Devonshire Lodge, No. 825,

founded in 1853, the only lodge in Glossop, which took its name from the sixth Duke of Devonshire, who was provincial grand master from 1814 to 1853. The Duke said he hoped the new rooms would add to the efficiency of Freemasonry, and that the result would be reflected in their increased devotion to the public service and the welfare of their fellow creatures.

Throughout the whole of England efforts are being made by Masonic lodges to overcome the objection so frequently made that the custom of holding the meetings on licensed premises is due mainly to the fact that in England, Ireland, and Scotland the social element plays an important part in Masonic gatherings, and this is particularly the case with English lodges. There is, however, a growing tendency toward the restoration of object of acquiring premises devoted entirely to Masonic purposes. The ensuing twelve months will witness striking developments in this direction.

The Earl of Elgin, grand superintendent of Fife and Kinross, says that the general depression in trade has made itself felt and the number of candidates seeking admission into Capital Masonry has not maintained the high level of 1920; nevertheless the chapters are in good condition, both as regards work and funds.

CANADA OPPOSES
WOOD PULP DUTY"Challenge to Dominion" As-
serts Association Secretary

MONTREAL, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—The clause in the new United States tariff bill applying a duty to chemical pulp, constitutes a challenge to the Dominion that should not be ignored, representative Canadian pulp and paper men declare, according to Mr. Edward Beck, secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.

"By this clause," Mr. Beck explained, "chemical wood pulp, unbleached or bleached, entering the United States, will pay a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem. It is then provided that if any country or province shall restrict exportation of printing paper, chemical wood pulp or so forth, there shall be imposed an additional duty equal to the highest export charge imposed by such country or province upon either an equal amount of chemical wood pulp or of printing paper."

"It will be observed that this so-called penalty clause, which did not appear in the bill as applying to pulp when the measure first came before Congress, practically challenges the policy of Canada and the provinces on the disposition of their pulp. It is understood that the clause was inserted in the bill at the behest of those who some months ago promoted the Underwood Bill, which Canada brought about a like result, and which failed when it got to the Executive, both in the case of President Wilson and of President Harding."

"The proposed duty of 5 per cent will in itself put the Canadian exporters to a serious disadvantage, but those of them who have carefully studied this proposed legislation regard the penalty clause as a much more serious matter, and they believe that it is up to the Dominion to meet the challenge."

"It is understood that there are powerful forces at work to secure the elimination of the chemical pulp duty and its objectionable penalty clause. Practically the whole of the publishing interests of the United States, the daily newspapers, the periodicals and the book publishers, whose interests it threatened, are opposed to it."

"It will be noted that a comparatively small group of United States pulp and paper companies, who own their own timber and produce their own pulp, but it will work hardship upon a much larger section of the industry comprising the mills which depend largely upon Canada for their supplies of chemical pulp."

MONTREAL ASKS \$50,000
FOR EXPERTS' REPORT

MONTREAL, April 19 (Special Correspondence)—Sympathetic consideration has been promised to the views of an important delegation which recently visited Ottawa to urge upon the Dominion Government the importance of the construction of a bridge between the City of Montreal and the south shore of the St. Lawrence River. The delegation pointed out to the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie-King, and the other members of the Cabinet present that the Victoria Bridge, the only means of communication between Montreal and the south shore—a structure built in 1859 and reconstructed in 1898—was overcrowded. One million people lived in the south shore counties, it was shown. The delegation asked the Government to vote \$50,000 to pay the expenses of a commission of engineers, which would take soundings and report on the feasibility of the project. After this was done, the Government would be asked to authorize the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners to issue bonds to cover the cost of construction, the Government guaranteeing these bonds.

CANADIAN CANAL PLAN
TO BE INVESTIGATED

TORONTO, April 14 (Special Correspondence)—The men who are to serve on the Royal Commission that is to investigate the Chippewa development scheme are Walter D. Gregory, chairman, a Liberal inclined to radical tendencies; J. A. Ross, manager of a commercial plant; Lloyd Harris, formerly Canadian manufacturer; M. J. Haney, civil engineer, and R. A. Ross, consulting engineer. The commission is to report upon all estimates submitted to the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario for the development of the Chippewa power, and for the construction of the reasons for increases in the estimates for the development plan, and the total cost, when completed, of the plan with five units installed and with units to the full capacity of the canal. They will also report on methods of construction and management which have up to now been employed in the power development, on the present capacity of the canal, and in what manner the price of Niagara power will be affected by the cost of the Chippewa-Chippawa development.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR LEAVE PANAMA. PANAMA, April 21.—The delegation of Knights Templar from Boston, who have been visiting the Canal Zone, sailed yesterday for New Orleans to attend the triennial convocation of the Grand Commandery.

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CAMBRIDGE—7-room apartment on river, 5 minutes from Harvard Square, 14 minutes from City Hall, Boston, to sublet, June 15 to Aug. 15; telephone 244-5; references: J. L. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—An attractively furnished room in a two-room hotel suite overlooking Fenway, to a refined business woman of excellent character. Address: R. P. O. Box 77.

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THREE rooms, dressing room, kitchenette, bath, phone, Grand piano; \$160. 108 W. 70th St., New York City. Schuyler 4443.

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EDUCATIONAL

Mexico Begins Her Campaign
to Uplift Her Rural Millions

THE problem of problems before Mexico today is the wiping out of the illiteracy of the masses of her people. And that is a problem of such proportions that one stands almost in awe before the group of men and women who are laying the plans and driving through the accomplishments by which the stupendous task is to be realized.

Mexico has a population of something less than 15,000,000, of which about 6,000,000 are Indians, Indians de raza pura, and about 8,000,000 are Crissols, or half-breeds. Of these latter at least half are living in a state of culture as primitive as the Indians and perhaps even more degraded. So that of her 15,000,000 people the Republic has less than 5,000,000 to whom the term "civilized" in the sense in which it is used in the United States, could be applied.

Task Immense but Gallant

Moreover, she has back of her a history and a social tradition that makes the task of her new educators doubly immense, though it invests it with a glamour of chivalry that makes it doubly gallant. Under the Spanish conquerors and under the aristocracy that till lately were their lords the children of Moctezuma and the mass of their Criollo offspring have been humbled to the dust, have been ground down to a state of misery and servility probably unsurpassed in the Christian world. So deep in the abyss are they that the fruits of the revolution and the new brotherhood it preached must be utterly lost to them unless someone first reaches them a hand and draws them from the depths.

And that is what the newly created Secretaría de Educacion has set itself to do. At its head stands Señor don Jose Vasconcelos, a man of social vision so wide that given time and some years of peace, it will bring the light of knowledge and the awakening of civic consciousness to every corner of the Republic. The conditions of the schools in the towns and cities, which all through the troubled years of the revolution has been so deplorable, is rapidly bettering itself under the energetic direction of the Departamento Escolar. The illiteracy among the working people of the cities is beginning to give way before the advance of the night schools and the individual efforts of the thousands of men, women and children whom the Secretaría has organized into a veritable crusade for the redemption of their own unlettered servants, neighbors and playmates. The Library Department is sending out deposits of books that are forming the nuclei in the towns, the Spanish-speaking villages and the factory centers of the country. And recently a Departamento de Cultura Indígena has been formed to bring the torch of progress to the Indians and to the

Campesinos or Spanish speaking country people, whose economic and social condition is in some respects even more deplorable.

Dreamer and Doer

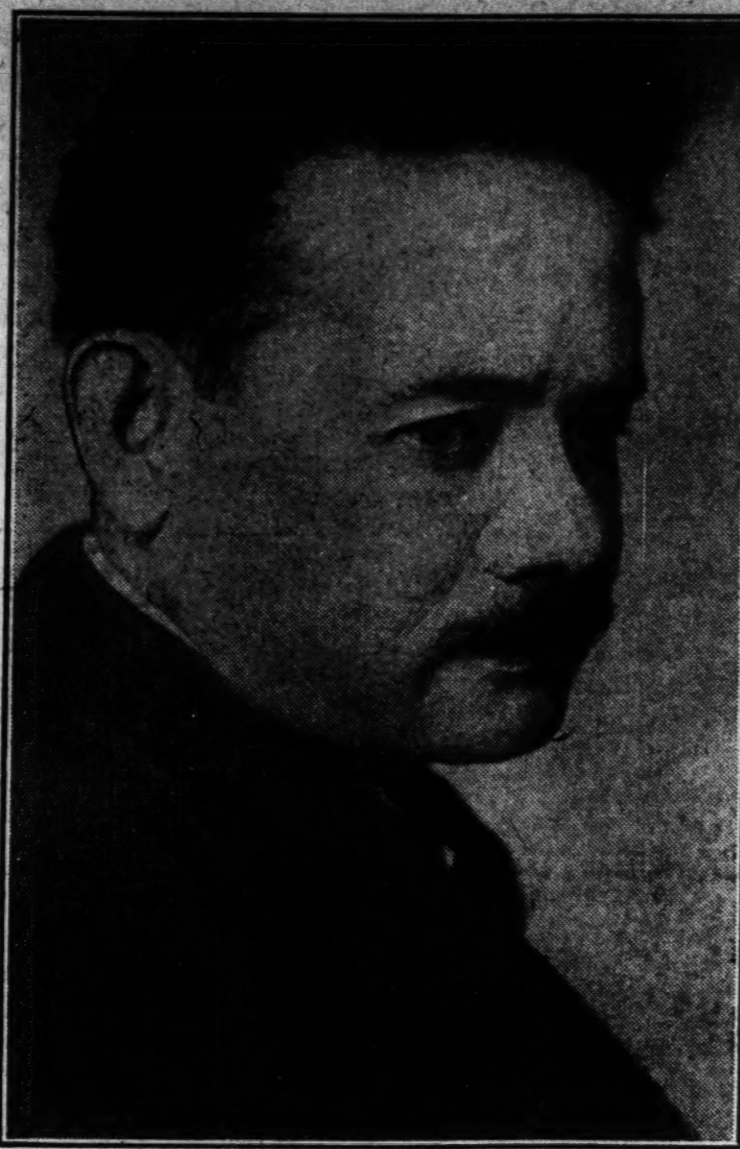
The head of the new department, Señor Lauro J. Coloca, poet and man of action, has entered on his campaign with enthusiasm and much thought. With regard to his plan for the Indians, his first step has been the appointment of 100 misioneros, or pioneer teachers, selected from among the best of the Secretaría holds. Some of them have already been dispatched to their new field in the states of Oaxaca, Puebla, Vera Cruz and Michoacan to make those preliminary surveys that are the indispensable foundation of all intelligent social action. On the basis of the data they have submitted, the following provisional plan of action has been worked out:

Each misionero is to make his home in the center of the group of Indian settlements which he is to take under his charge. As rapidly as possible he is to learn the language of his group, but in the meantime he is to begin the training in Spanish of a class of young Indians, one or more from each of the settlements, whom, in the shortest time possible, he is to send back to their communities, the first masters of their first schools.

The Rudiments First

During their period of preparation the young men are to live in daily contact with the misionero, learning from him not only the theories, but the practice of cleanliness, morality and good citizenship. There is to be no attempt in these first training schools at an education in any sense complete. The misionero is to keep in mind the urgent need of the surrounding settlements for teachers for their children, and as soon as his pupils are sufficiently grounded in the three R's and in those personal habits and modes of conduct which will make them proper models for their future charges they are to be set to work. The great aim of the Departamento de Cultura Indígena is simply to break up the illiteracy of the people, to throw open to them the world of knowledge and delight contained in books. More intensive education, in the academic sense of the word, is to wait till this great object is achieved.

But there is much of a popular nature that the misionero is to do for the people of his group. At least once a week he is to hold conferencias or talks on history and good citizenship, developing his themes as far as possible around the lives of the national heroes, especially those whom the Indians can claim as their own. He talks on good citizenship are to include the duties of personal and community sanitation, stressing especially the bath and the toothbrush and arousing the villagers to the need of



Señor Don Lauro J. Coloca, Director of Education of Indians of Mexico

better houses and purer surroundings. He is moreover to encourage the gathering of the people to sing their native songs.

As early as possible the misionero is to get in touch with the representative of the Department of Agriculture assigned to his section of the country and with his aid to make a study of the conditions of climate and soil under which the people must work and what adaptations of their practice and mode of life would bring them into best accord with these conditions. He is to solicit from the local authorities a piece of ground for an experiment station through which to interest the Indians in those more progressive methods of cultivation to which it is hoped the studies will lead. The other native industries such as pottery and basket markets, the means of communication and trans-

portation, the level of wages, all the major problems of life of the district the misionero is to study, sending in quarterly reports to the Departamento who for the encouragement and greater enlightenment of the Indians hopes to establish permanent exhibits of native life and work. The campaigns among the campesinos is to follow much the same lines, with the expectation, of course, that among them it will progress more rapidly. One of its primary objects will be to keep the campesino in the country, instead of permitting him as now to drift to the city where in his ignorance and helplessness he not only sinks into even greater misery than before but where he becomes a menace and a downward drag to the more enlightened workmen who are striving by all proper means to improve the condition of their class.

culty encountered in finding remunerative work.

The curious relation that exists between hard times and large enrollments in colleges and schools is illustrated in a report which now follows an extended investigation made by the University of Iowa. In four noted periods of economic stress, 1872-75, 1892-95, 1905-08 and 1920 on, the registration of the university rose rapidly. In fact, it rose so rapidly and so steadily that the university feels justified in concluding that depression in the business and industrial world invariably forces the college attendance curve upward.

More than a thousand Canadian teachers, most of them from Toronto and other Ontario cities and towns, are spending this vacation week in the United States. Following the practice which has long been a favorite with the graduating classes of high schools, they are visiting Washington, where they have seen Congress in session. On their way home they will stop at Philadelphia and New York.

Unable to find seats for all children in the regular school buildings, the Wilmington, Del., Board of Education has accepted the offer of two floors of one of the city's skyscrapers. As a result, more than half the pupils of the high school, which has an enrollment of 2000 and accommodations for only 1000, will be housed in an office building.

Use of Drama in Schools
of England and Wales

LONDON, England (Special Correspondence)—Among the modern progressive movements in British schools perhaps none is more promising than that connected with the introduction of the drama into education.

Authoritative recognition has been given to the movement by the report of the Committee on the Teaching of English in England. As soon as children are old enough, it says, they should attempt to dramatize familiar ballads, stories or fairy tales, or famous historical incidents; and schools in districts where a genuine dialect survives should make use of any traditional fragments of old folk plays. It is recommended that the reading and acting of plays should be encouraged in schools of all types and in training colleges. Further, the universities are invited to consider the possibility of granting a diploma in dramatic art, similar to the diploma in the humanities, to students who have followed an approved course; and they are recommended to follow the example of Liverpool and establish lectureships and chairs in connection with the art and literature of the theater.

Two methods of introducing the drama into schools are recommended in the report. Both methods are now being put into practice. The first or

The All-Year School
Demanded by Parents

Plan Felt to Be the Answer to Many Educational Problems

"The schools have absorbed the direction of the child's care, tuition, training, mode of thought, eyes, even the kind of parents he should have—during school season—now then, let them finish the job and not shrink it during vacation," says a man whose children have been going through school and college.

"It will cost the state still more money, but it is worth while."

"If parents want to take or send their children away from home during vacation, then it is their job to look after them, but, after all, the percent of such is small, the great bulk of the children stay in their home towns, and for those children the school should do something."

"I would have a few teachers or substitutes remain in each school, so that the youngsters could have an hour or so in the morning to brush up on some subject or other, and not have an absolute lapse of months from all studies. Then there should be a sufficient number of playground teachers not merely to watch or supervise the grounds, but intelligently to direct and devise games, contests, the keeping of those children busy with amusements, visits to zoos, parks, factories, points of interest, keeping the children together, engaged in mind and body, and send them home wholesomely satisfied nights, as they have been accustomed to, during school season."

"This is being undertaken in some places, but parents everywhere should think this over. It may not seem in this year, but they'll come to it, and the school boards might as well be preparing for it sooner or later. They have undertaken a task; they cannot half do it or shirk any part of it."

"To put it flatly, I think that there's altogether too much vacation in summer and too much school in winter. During the winter the school just about runs the child's life, it directs the latter's every move, all its associations are of the school, the school even controls the home handling of the youngster, to the extent that parents generally have abdicated all authority. Whatever the teacher says, goes. The child boards at home and is clothed by the parents and that about spells the latter's jurisdiction. Then, suddenly, in the early summer, the child is given back into the parents' hands; vacation time is on. The parents have scant idea what to do. What they do do is generally criticized by the child as not conforming with school ways and therefore it must be wrong; the parents are out of practice, anyway, so long relieved of anything to say in the management of their offspring."

"The result is the child runs wild. Often he lives in an apartment so there is no place to play in, anyway, therefore the street is his play-

ground. For very lack of directed effort he gets into all sorts of mischief and performs misdeeds with all sorts of children. He forgets a stable part of what he's learned in the school. By the end of summer he may have become a good deal of an unbridled, a veritable savage, and a public nuisance. The all-year school has proven its merits in a few cities. I believe it is going to be the solution of more than one big educational problem."

Negro Children Win
Music Memory Contest

TOPEKA, Kas. (Special Correspondence)—Negro children have greater taste for music than do the children of white parents in Topeka. This was shown in the final concert of the music memory contest recently held in the Topeka schools. Three schools attended entirely by Negroes won the three first places in the contest, and a school of nearly all white children won fourth place.

Throughout the winter the music supervisors in the public schools have been giving the children short concerts of selections from the best composers of the world. After giving the children the regular music lessons the teacher would provide a phonograph or an instrumental or vocal number.

With some regularity during the winter there have been concerts arranged by local musicians at which the selections arranged for the contest were played by different people on different instruments. As types of the selections in the contest it might be noted that Handel, Beethoven, Saint-Saëns, Wagner, and Mendelssohn were some of the composers whose music played prominent parts in the contests.

At the final concert all the 20 numbers were played and the teams of the different schools then reported from memory the names of the selection and the composer. There had been elimination contests in the schools until the five who won in each school were selected as the team from that school.

The purpose of the contest was to create a greater interest in good music among the children. It was felt that doing this would create an increased interest in music among their parents also. Both ends were accomplished, as the fathers and mothers did take a great deal of interest in the contest and there has been a vast improvement in the attendance at every musical entertainment offered in the city during the winter.

The fact that the Negro schools won the first three places in the contest was not a surprise to those who had studied the musical tastes and training of the people of the city. The result of the contest demonstrated that the musical training of the white children generally had been sadly neglected, while the contest afforded the Negroes an opportunity to improve their natural musical inclinations more rapidly.

The 'Highest School
for Women' in Greece

Its Opening a Further Step in Educational Equality

ATHENS, Greece. (Special Correspondence)—A further step in women's education has been taken in Greece by the founding of "The Highest School for Women," which has recently been opened in Athens. The aim of this school is, as its founders state, "to give historical, social and philosophical education to such women as wish to grasp fully, and to help develop, the civilization of today, and to take active part in the progressive movements of our era."

A point to note is that not only is higher education provided for women but woman is here definitely recognized as a social factor.

Up to 1821, the year of the Greek liberation from Turkey, woman in Greece was a slave of society. This was not surprising as the men also were under the Turkish yoke, but after a 10 years' struggle in which the women silently helped and suffered—they were liberated.

When strenuous efforts were made Liberty brought moral strength and purification, but the country was economically exhausted, and full of acute new problems, one of the most urgent being education. Along this line the new country made strenuous efforts for improvement. The "Asia-Minor Society," an organization for promoting education and keeping alive the Greek language in such parts of Turkey as had a predominantly Greek population, founded two large gymnasiums, a seminary, and countless high schools throughout Asia Minor, and maintained out of funds of the society.

In this work the names of such women as A. Papadopolou are conspicuous for their earnest endeavor and sacrifice. The maintenance of such schools in the midst of hostile surroundings called for much courage and patience on the part of their directors.

Immediately after the Greek liberation the university in Athens and the Art and Engineering School were founded, the former from the very beginning being open to women.

A Practical View Taken

In the period between the years 1871-1921, another kind of development was noticeable. Specialization began in all studies, and a more practical view was taken. Women came into fuller action. The Women's Industrial School, the Women's League, and the Patriotic League (women's association) were founded. Another striking feature was the development of the modern Greek language. A struggle took place between the purists, headed by Mistriotis and his follower Hadjidakis, and the Malharos (or men who wanted the simple spoken language of the people), the latter headed by Psycharis and later Palamas.

A direct outcome of this strife, which lasted over 60 years, was the official introduction into the schools of books written in the simple language of the people. This step was important as denoting a growth in democratic feeling.

With the return of the Royalist régime, however, these books have been excluded from the schools. This would seem a serious setback, but a forward step taken by a whole nation cannot be reversed by an arbitrary law.

Beginning of Independent Movement During the first 50 years of Greek liberation, 1821-71, Greek women were content to follow the lead of organizations founded by men. But during the last fifty years an independent woman's movement has grown up. Madame Laskaridou, for instance, devoted her personal property and her whole life to introducing the Froebel Kindergarten System into Greece on a vast scale, and Madame Scordillidis followed her father's advanced system of pedagogy with excellent results. During this period the Union of Greek Women, and the "Patriotic League" were also founded, and Greek women began to understand fully that united effort pays. And, indeed, it has brought an abundant harvest.

The last 10 years may be called the harvest-time of modern Greece. Woman in Greece is taking a lead, silently but surely. She is developing with beauty and richness, and is in touch with modern thought and education in all centers.

The organization of the Highest School for Women was undertaken by women, and many of the lecturers are among the most intelligent women in Greece, such as Miss Koryllou and Miss M. Kleanthous, women of high literary standing.

One characteristic feature of the woman's movement in Greece is the cooperation of men and women. Woman is taking the lead in some of the problems in Greece. She is facing modern questions with a real for work, progress, and a full life. But while she is rather new to the field, bringing to it all the enthusiasm of a beginner, she is assisted by the cooperation of men, who have had longer experience in this line of action.

Engineering Societies. In his work with this nation-wide organization Dean Cooley has come into close touch with engineers all over the United States. From them he declares has come an almost universal demand for a more thorough preparation of engineering students for executive positions in later life.

Dean Cooley believes that it is impractical to attempt to eliminate any of the engineering work with which the present forty-year courses are filled. The only alternative is to lengthen the courses, and he is heartily in favor of the present beginning along this line.

In general the curriculum under the longer course of study would provide for standardized courses in the fundamentals during the first year, and little variation or specialization during the second and third years.

The Observatory

WITH both political parties deeming the matter worthy of platform consideration and with the state federation of agricultural associations aroused to the point of making an investigation on their own initiative, the chances seem to be excellent that definite steps will soon be taken to improve the rural school situation in Maine. That there is much to be done can hardly be denied. In Maine, as in most states with great areas and widely scattered populations, the rural school is the weak link in the educational chain. It is a living refutation of the theory that democracy means an equalization of educational opportunity.

Many states, having reached the conclusion that a school system is ultimately judged not by its best schools but by its poorest, have lately made the rural school the subject of particular study with a view to devising ways and means whereby the financial aid they render can be most effectively utilized. Their efforts, too, have been crowned with some success. Small towns and agricultural communities have been helped to pay the salaries of better teachers, to build new and better schoolhouses and, in general, encouraged to react favorably to the suggestion that their children are as much entitled to good schooling as are the children in the largest and wealthiest city in the Commonwealth.

But the problem in Maine is, at best, extremely complicated. The consolidated school, a centrally located institution which takes the place of many smaller schools and thus serves several towns in a district, has been greatly handicapped in proving its merits, however much of a success it may have been in other states. The Maine difficulty is largely one of transporting the pupils to such a school. At certain seasons of the year the roads in the distant reaches of the State are well-nigh impassable. Traffic by automobile bus, by wagon or by foot, is out of the question. In the depths of winter great snowdrifts block the way; in the spring the highways are a sea of mud.

So the question in Maine cannot be settled by the simple, albeit costly, expedient of raising local one-room buildings and erecting more pretentious and adequate district schoolhouses. A way must first be found to get the children to the consolidated school. This is the task to which the state educational authorities are now asked to give their attention. Meanwhile agricultural associations promise whatever aid it is in their power to give to the campaign being waged to break down the opposition which many parents have shown to the plan of sending their children to a school located several miles from their homes.

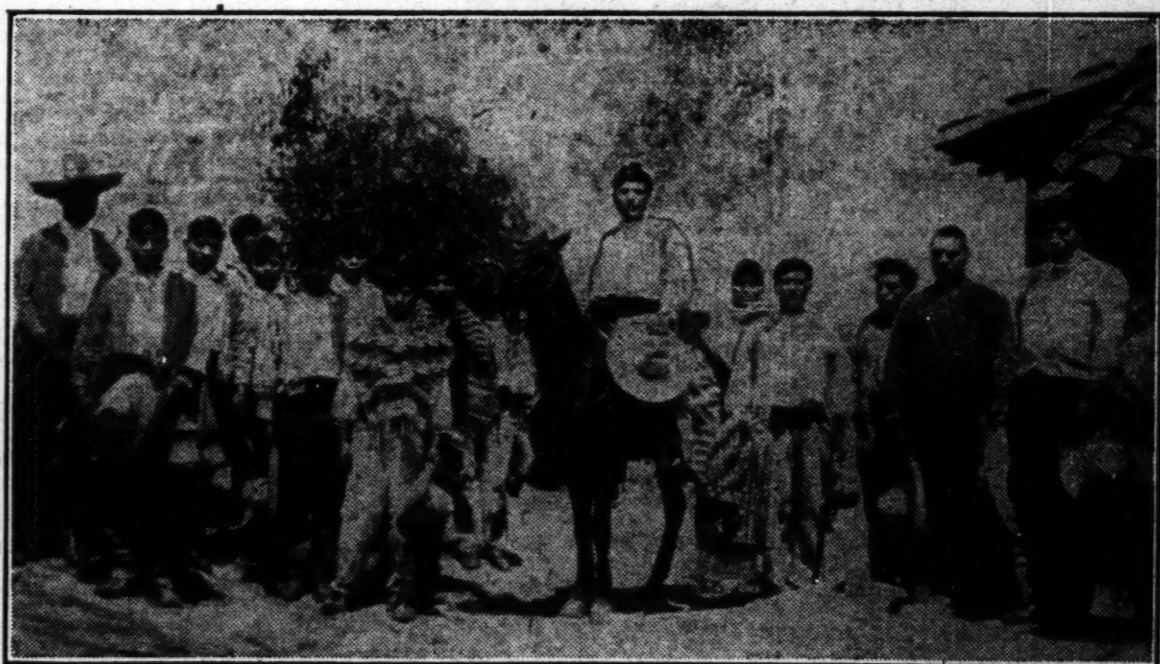
Two other recommendations made by the agricultural federation seem to shed valuable light on the situation.

and to offer a working basis for reform. It is suggested that the division of schools into grades be no longer delayed anywhere. The policy, still operative in many communities, of having children of all ages and all grades in one room is held to be detrimental to the best interests of education. In other words it is time for the one-room school to go. The other proposal concerns teachers, rather than methods or pupils. It is regarded "of utmost importance" that there be an immediate and perceptible improvement in the living and social conditions available for the teacher in the scattered rural districts. Here again the co-operation of the state educational authorities is enlisted and the belief is expressed that "this problem alone, if properly adjusted, would eliminate much of the difficulty of getting the best teachers to work in the small, isolated school districts."

The high cost of education is a phrase which now carries a special meaning for the people of Montreal, the board of education having just decided to put into effect a sharp increase in the tuition fees charged in the three Protestant high schools of the city. Beginning with the spring term all pupils, except those fortunate enough to win and able to hold scholarships, will be taxed \$2 a month during freshman year and \$5, \$5.50 and \$6 a month during the other three years. The new rates apply to the Baron Byng, the Commercial and the West Hill High schools. Furthermore, parents who live in suburban towns but prefer to send their children to the Montreal high schools, will find that they have to pay well for the privilege. Sons and daughters of non-residents will be charged from \$3 to \$12 a month or practically as much as they would be charged if they were students of McGill University.

One result of this increase in tuition will certainly be a keener competition for the scholarships now annually given to pupils of ability. Anticipating just such a situation the board of education has ruled that those whose class-room work is not consistently good must forfeit financial aid. Satisfactory evidence of continued application and achievement must be given or the scholarships, now worth about \$200 in the four years, will be withdrawn. In addition, no pupil will receive free tuition unless he goes to the high school in the district in which he lives.

There is, incidentally, no expectation that enrollment in the high schools will decrease. As has usually been the case, financial depression with its customary unemployment, has served to stimulate attendance. While a number of pupils have been forced to leave school because of lack of funds a greater number have been forced into school because of the diffi-



Otomi Indians, Near Santiago, State of Mexico, Among Whom a Misionero Will Shortly Begin Work

theoretical plan is the study of dramatic works by reading and observation; the second, or practical method, is that in which the pupils themselves become the actors.

At Birmingham a Shakespeare essay competition was instituted, the conditions being, briefly, that the essay should concern any play or plays of Shakespeare performed in the season's repertory. Over 400 essays were received from primary and secondary schools, mostly showing that the liberal range of choice was much appreciated, and, on the whole, the criticisms manifested intelligence and discrimination.

A novel variation of this plan is that adopted by the Middlesex Education Committee last year. Instead of the children visiting the theater the actors came to the schools. Dramatic recitals from Shakespeare were given by Mr. Hubert Carter and Mr. Shayle Gardner. This experiment was found to be stimulating to the pupils in their literary studies, and to give reality and fullness to their understanding of Shakespeare.

Many successful experiments have been conducted in actual dramatization by school children. Mr. Edmond Holmes, late chief inspector of schools in England and Wales, has conferred fame upon the case of the village school mistress in the south of England whom he styled "Egeria." Dramatization was the method by which in her school a large part of the curriculum was taught, and her example has spread to all parts of the country.

The acting of plays has long been practiced in secondary schools, but in the elementary schools conditions are hostile. Some successful efforts have, however, been made in this direction.

The "Open Day"

THE suggestion has been made by a member of the London education authority (Mr. Harris) that one day in the year should be fixed on which all London County Council schools should be thrown open to the ratepayers, so that they may have an opportunity of seeing and appreciating the character of the work done by the teachers and pupils. This proposal has caused attention to be drawn to the general question of the "open day"—as it is and as it might be. The custom has long existed in certain localities of inviting parents to visit the schools has usually been much appreciated. The practice has formed a link between teacher and parent, and is found helpful to both in their dealings with the child.

The difficulties of the teachers' task are more fully understood by the parents, and it is rare for them to leave the school without expressing their admiration for the work that is being done. It is extremely unlikely, however, that the proposal to open the schools to all ratepayers on a particular day in the year would have the desired effect. The influx of a large number of strangers would upset entirely the organization of the school and no real work would be possible on the part of the children. The impression left upon the visitors would thus be a false one and would not be such as to popularize the education service among the ratepayers. The best method of preserving the ordinary routine of the school and at the same time allowing parents and interested

friends to see the work of education in actual progress is that by which only one form or class at a time is on view. Overcrowding on the part of the visitors is in this way avoided, and the excitement and disturbance incident to the "open day" is confined to only a small section of the school.

Michigan Plans Broader
Culture for Engineers

Special Correspondence

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—First steps toward making engineering a profession, to the study of which only students with preliminary collegiate training will be admitted, have been taken at the University of Michigan.

At a recent meeting of the board of regents of the University of Michigan the courses in engineering were made five years in length, instead of four, as in the past, but for the present the extra year will be optional with the student. This plan will take effect in the fall of 1923. The additional year will provide time for preliminary collegiate training of a cultural nature. Later the plan is to make the course one of six or seven years in length, with the extra years required, in order that engineers equipped with a broad all-round education may be turned out.

Dean Mortimer E. Cooley, who heads the engineering college here, recently succeeded Herbert Hoover as president of the American Engineering Council of the Federated American

THE HOME FORUM

The Child as Dramatic Critic

THE first actor was a child. The first dramatist was a child. The first dramatic critic was a child.

Just as soon as a baby has distinguished between himself and the world around him . . . he begins to mimic the people and things about him. In this way he learns his mother tongue and all the customs that pertain to his position.

Before he has grasped with sentences he produces often a continuous burble which we must call a "conversation noise." It is evidently his impression of the gossip, generally feminine, about him. When he finds his feet he has a larger field for imitation, and one sees what forces most impress his mind.

It is the large, bold things of life that strike children. They have not, as a rule, taste or discernment for half shades, for soft, vague, or pallid things. Speed, strength, noise, bright colors, flames, justice, ruthlessness—these impress them. And these are the stuff of drama. Of all the objects of daily life a train is the most adventurous, the most forceful, the most mysterious. To be a train or an automobile becomes the dramatic interest of the child's life; to whistle and toot and shunt, to speed down the garden path, scaring all things out of the way, to wait puffing at some fancied station—that is the enthralling play.

If I were a dramatist I would tell the plots of my plays to a child under nine years old. If his interest wavered I should despair; if I could hold him wide-eyed I should hope. Molière chose his cook for such a purpose—be sure she had the child-like mind. It is in the hour before or after bedtime that you will find your critic most receptive. You have in him then a first-night audience, and his "Go on!—what happened then?" will be your best applause.

Another appeal in dramatic narrative, an appeal strong for young and primitive people, is repetition. Again and again through the Old Testament one sees the force of repetition, and it is used with terrible effect in Bluebeard, a story fit only for stout-hearted children. Fatima's thrice repeated cry, "Sister Anne! Sister Anne! Do you see anybody coming?" is the climax of a story that never wavers in its power. It is the thrice accentuated sense of fatality that plays on the listener, delaying, yet emphasizing, the climax. You find it in Joram's repeated message to the approaching Jehu—"Is it peace?" And again you have it as Elijah drenches his sacrifice three times in water before fire descends from Heaven. Another example of threefold iteration is in that model story, "The Three Bears." It is a perfect small example of a dramatic story that holds the listener from first to last. The three sizes of bears, the three kinds of voice, the three bowls



A City's Highway, From Original Etching by Earl H. Reed

of bread and milk, the three chairs, the three beds, enchant children. There is a growing expectancy as the bears come home and suspect the presence of Goldilocks. There is the journey upstairs to the little bedroom (the very idea of the bears' woodland cottage is charming) and then the sight of the bold child lying asleep on the little bear's bed. Her terrified jump through the open window is the only possible conclusion, but from first to last a little child is enthralled by the idea.

Modern consideration often spares children much that they really appreciate in excusing them from church services. The lessons from the Bible read well may impress a child for a lifetime. He wishes to stretch his mind, not to have it limited for him, as is often done by denying him much that he enjoys even before he understands it. "The Pilgrim's Progress" has been the most glorious adventure book to generation of children. We are all too ready to say "It is over their heads," of literature for nursery critics. If it is good, vigorous, dramatic, it will make an instant appeal. Here is a case where babes and sucklings show wisdom when they judge. The real dramatic critic lives in the nursery. We need his criticism more than he needs ours, had we but ears to hear him.—W. M. Letts, in The Yale Review.

A Russian Poetess

Anna Akhmatova's little book, printed in Petrograd in 1921, contains only fifty-four pages, none of which carries more than twelve lines. Her name is quite unknown abroad; but how shall I describe the thrill I feel, and so many of us Russian exiles felt when, after years of silence, this little messenger reached us from the other shore! Her first book appeared in 1912. The piercing note of human passion and human feeling which rose from it was strange and unexpected in the midst of the metaphysical poetry of the symbolists and the cold and gaudy pageants of the younger school. The poems were short, pithy, sometimes queer and eccentrically worded; but there was always underlying them the solid throb of a human heart. This book and a quantity of new poems were reprinted in 1914, and the "Bells," as the new collection was called, rapidly became the favorite book of all Russian lovers of poetry. It went through four editions in less than three years—an unparalleled success for a book of Russian poetry. This book remains till the present day her best-known book, not because it is her best, but because the following ones appeared at a time when the wide distribution of books had become impossible. "The White Flock" appeared in the autumn of 1917. It marked a new stage, nearly a fresh start in the life-story of Akhmatova's poetry, but the times were such that only a few copies were able to reach Moscow, and none the cities of the South. In spite of my unwearied hunt for this book in South Russia throughout the years of civil war, I succeeded in finding a copy only when I came to London—in the London Library, to which an unselish Russian had presented a copy, "Podorozhnik" (Buckthorn) is Anna Akhmatova's fourth book.

What created the early popularity of Anna Akhmatova beside her simple and straightforward way of approaching the heart, was her consummate skill in handling the dramatic lyric. The little book which has just reached us is a great way distant from the exquisite elaboration of her first books. It is on a higher degree of lyrical purity and of universality.—Prince D. S. Mirski, in The Outlook (London).

THE fascination of a needle line on copper is difficult to describe, and impossible to convey to one who does not already feel it; yet etching is an intellectual art. Its directness, its demand upon the artist for a clear intention, an exact idea of what he wants to say by each stroke, make of it a specialty in the field of artistic production, and like all specialties, it has rather close limitations. It is of all methods one that requires spontaneity, which must be what made Dupré exclaim that while artists might paint on good days and bad days they could only etch on their good days.

Self-taught and homekeeping, Mr. Reed has contributed a very fine and individual portion to the good work done by American etchers during the past half-century. It is only within that time that etching has been a seriously considered art in the United States. Swain Gifford and Stephen Parrish were prominent among its early exponents, while Whistler, of course, is the greatest of American etchers. But nowhere do we find more true originality than in Mr. Reed's work.

For many years American etchers, for no reason which now seems adequate, sought their subjects abroad; in France, where of all other countries etchers have most abounded; in Venice because of its unique and, at that time, less familiar picturesqueness; in Paris because of Méryon, in Spain because of Goya, in Holland because of Rembrandt, who, although not the first etcher, with Albrecht Dürer in the background, still always seems to be the great figure standing at the rise of this delightful art medium. When Rembrandt's genius laid hold of it and informed it with his masterly quality, an impetus which was like a discovery was given to the art from which it has never detached itself.

The eighties of the nineteenth century saw a revival of etching in America, and American etchers began to find more encouragement to remain at work in their own country; for it was not so much that a greater wealth of subject had lured them abroad as that a lack of sympathetic atmosphere at home had driven them away. Mr. Reed's beginnings were at this fortunate moment. Perhaps it was because he was self-taught that his work is so original, while devotion to his chosen art and poetical insight into natural beauty has shielded him from the customary temptation to court attention by grotesquerie. His patient self-discipline and zeal for the just note of the etcher's tool, and his adventurous enthusiasm, willing to risk failure and to learn from disaster, has won him a high place first as an etcher, then as an instructor, through his practical treatises, the outcome of experience, and, in his other books, as a prose poet in explanation of his interpretations.

All of Mr. Reed's early work was of the dunes. "A Highway of the Winds" is a snow-covered landscape with mere wreaths of stiff sedges bared by the wind, and between snow on the ground and the snow-charged scudding clouds, a wedge of flying crows taking their undaunted path. In "Twilight on the Lagoon," with the restless, moonlit clouds reflected in the fretted water, a far-off dome against the horizon the one stable point in the whole scene, there is a richness of tone which only the use of color might be expected to convey; while in "The Requiem of the Leaves" he has expressed vividly the sacrificial moment when, under the fierce compelling of the autumn gale, the foliage of withering trees is dispersing into swift scurries of single leaves in the air, and twisting masses along the ground. The flying gulls and wild geese and crows which he frequently uses are touched in with such delicacy that we wonder how we know they are birds; but there is no mistaking them, nor

the vigor and triumph of their progress. Away from his beloved and rewarding dunes, Mr. Reed shows himself master of the same delicate gradations, and also of marvelously intense effects. In "A City's Highway" he proves the wide resources of his technique by his strong rendering of the somber volume of smoke, the velvety blackness of the barge's hulk, and its broken shadow on the heavily moving water.

Lions at the Tower of London

The Lion Tower stood where now is the refreshment room and the path before it leading on to the Tower Wharf. It was an ancient times surrounded by a division of the moat, and there were cages those Royal animals that were made gifts to our kings by foreign potentates. Lions and other beasts were confined there so late as 1834 (they were then moved to form the nucleus of the collection at the zoological gardens in Regent's Park) and few will probably recall that the common phrase, "seeing the lions" of the city, originated from this sight at the Tower of London.

Eleven lions were kept at the tower early in the eighteenth century. Dr. Johnson commented them as a sight for rapacious Scotsmen come to see our southern wonders. But the best account we have of the occupants of the Royal menagerie is from a German traveler, Paul Heintzner, who came in Queen Elizabeth's reign. He wrote:

"On coming out of the Tower we were led to a small house close by, where were kept a variety of creatures, viz., three lions, one lion of great size, called Edward VI, from his having been born in that reign; a tiger, a lynx, a wolf excessively old; this is a very scarce animal in England, so that their sheep and cattle stray about in great numbers, free from any dangers, though without anybody to keep them; there is besides a porcupine and an eagle. All these creatures are kept in a remote place, fitted up for the purpose with wooden lattices at the Queen's expense."—Walter George Bell, in "The Tower of London."

The Amazing Wheat

The Vicar whom I met once or twice in my walks about the fields, told me that he was glad that I was taking an interest in farming. Only my feeling about wheat, he said, puzzled him.

Now the feeling in regard to wheat which I had not been able to make clear to the Vicar was simply one of amazement. Walking one day into a field that I had watched yellowing beyond the trees, I found myself dazzled by the glow and great expanse of gold. I bathed myself in the intense yellow under the intense blue sky; how dim it made the oak trees and copes and all the rest of the English landscape seem! I had not remembered the glory of the wheat; nor imagined in my reading that in a country so far from the sun there could be anything so rich, so prodigious, so reckless, as this opulence of ruddy gold, bursting out from the cracked earth as from some fiery vein below. I remembered how for thousands of years wheat had been the staple of life, the hoarded wealth of famous cities and empires; I thought of the processes of corn-growing, the white oxen plowing, the great barns, the winnowing fans, the mills with the splash of their wheels, or arms slow-turning in the wind; of cornfields at harvest time, with shocks and sheaves in the glow of sunset, or under the sickle moon; what beauty it brought into the northern landscape, the antique, passionate, biblical beauty of the south!—Logan Pearsall Smith, in "Trivia."

Old Time Fleecing and Plucking

Father had a flock of sheep which yielded wool enough for our stockings, mittens, comforts, and underwear, and woolen sheets and comforts for the beds. I have some of those home-made woolen sheets and bed covers now at Slabside.

Before the sheep were sheared in June they were driven two miles to the creek to be washed. Washing-sheep-day was an event on the farm. It was no small task to get the sheep off the mountain, drive them to the deep pool behind old Jonas More's grist mill, pen them up there, and drag them one by one into the water. My older brothers usually did the washing and I the herding. When the shearing was done, a few days later, the poor creatures were put through another ordeal, to which after a brief struggle they quickly resigned themselves. Father did the shearing, while I at times held the animal's legs.

I used to wonder how the sheep knew one another and how the lambs knew their mothers when shorn of their fleeces. But they did. The wool was soon sent to the pulling mill and made into rolls, though I have seen it carded and made into rolls at home by hand. How many bundles of rolls tied up into sheets I have seen come home! Then in the long summer afternoons I would hear the hum of the big spinning wheel in the chamber and hear the tread of the girl as she ran it, walking to and fro and drawing out and winding up the yarn. The white rolls, ten inches or more long and the thickness of one's finger, would lie in a pile on the beam of the wheel and one by one would be attached to the spindle and drawn out into yarn of the right size. Each new roll was welded on to the end of the one that went before it so that the yarn did not show the juncture. But now for more than sixty years the music of the spinning wheel has not been heard in the land.

Mother used to pick her geese in the barn where Father used to shear the sheep; and to help gather in the flock was a part of my duty also. The geese would submit to the plucking about as readily as the sheep to the shearing, but they presented a much more ragged and sorry appearance after they had been fleeced than did the sheep. It used to amuse me to see them put their heads together and talk it over and laugh and congratulate each other over the victory they had just won! They had got out of the hands of the enemy with only the loss of a few feathers which they would not want in the warm weather! The geese is the one inhabitant that cackles as loudly and cheerfully over a defeat as over a victory. They are so complacent and optimistic that it is a comfort to me to see them about. The very silliness of the geese is a lesson in wisdom. The pride of a plucked gander makes one take courage. I think it quite probable that we learned our habit of missing from the geese, and maybe our other habit of trying sometimes to drown an opponent with noise has a like origin. The goose is silly and shallow-pated; yet what dignity and impressiveness in her migrating wild clans driving in ordered ranks across the spring or autumnal skies, making the Chesapeake Bay and the Canadian Lakes in one flight! The great forces are loosened and winter is behind them in one case, and the fides of spring bear them on in the other. When I hear the trumpet of the wild geese in the sky I know that dramatic events in the seasonal changes are taking place.—John Burroughs, in "My Boyhood."

He Careth for You

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Sermon on the Mount, that wonderful epitome of Christ Jesus' teaching, the Christian world has been taught to turn to God in every need. "Take no thought for your life," said the great Teacher; and again, "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." And he implied that those who strove to obey the divine law of love and service to God and man, had only to trust Him in every human requirement of daily life, in absolute and unquestioning certainty, in order to be assured of full protection and guidance, and freedom from want of every kind.

Instead of this calm and quiet confidence, what do we find? Every new phase of modern life seems to increase the burden and multiply the cares of the individual and of the community. The struggle for existence, the growing demands and necessities of human experience, the ebb and flow of disturbing conditions, added to all kinds of family, business, and political cares, increase the tension of worry and anxiety. We find even those who claim to be Christian men and women harassed and uneasy, admitting that they are unable to cope with it all; they are often disheartened and discouraged because of fruitless endeavors against this importunity of trouble.

Christian Science changes all this. It comes to humanity with the new-born message of "on earth peace, good will toward men." In her clear vision of Truth, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, saw that the Christ-power is here to heal and to save for all time, and to destroy every opposing condition. The harbinger of peace, the promised signs and wonders that should follow them that believed, have been made manifest, as the result of obedience to the teaching of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. Hundreds of thousands of persons have been healed of physical ills. Sin has been destroyed, and sorrow has been overcome. The loving care of the Father of all, taught by Christ Jesus, has been so elucidated that mental worry of all kinds, perturbed thought, and fear of what might happen in the future for themselves or their loved ones, have given place, in countless overwrought and tired hearts, to joyous rest in the strength of "the everlasting arms."

Christian Science reveals man as the offspring of Spirit, the child of God, the image and likeness of divine Mind; and it is through the realization of this inheritance of good that the burden of care drops from the shoulders of those who have before struggled vainly beneath a load too heavy for them. It is belief in a mind and an existence apart from God, a supposititious material selfhood, which makes mortals endeavor to work out the problem of being on a wrong basis. The understanding of man's unity with God leads, on the other hand, to

the solving of each problem as it arises, from the fundamental truth that man, as God's child, must be the expression of perfect, divine Mind. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 359): "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." The pages of the Bible are full of incidents showing God's protecting care for His children, in the simple needs of daily life as well as in the most difficult trials. In the forty years of wandering in the wilderness the Israelites, through the clear understanding of Moses, had every need supplied,—food and drink for themselves and their cattle, the continued preservation of their clothes, and immunity from the ordinary consequences of long marching on foot, as well as protection against their foes. Elisha, on different occasions, was the channel for the meeting of almost every form of need in the life of the people among whom he lived. David and his followers were sustained and protected through the dangers and privations of the flight from Saul. These and many other cases recounted in the Scriptures have been taken by most persons as exceptional. Even the teaching of Christ Jesus already referred to, and the subsequent admonition of the apostle Peter to cast "all your care upon him; for he careth for you," have fallen on incredulous ears.

In the clear logic of Christian Science, however, those who turn to it for help, begin at once to see something of the reality of ever present Love. Those who go forward, humbly and honestly obeying its teachings, cannot fail to find in the growing recognition of the fatherhood and motherhood of God, that the supposedly dry bones of what had seemed to them mere stereotyped statements and promises recorded in the Bible, applicable to the distant past or to some unknown millennium in the future, are living truths, demonstrable here and now. In the beautiful words, which have fallen like the balm of Gilead on countless weary hearts, rousing them to reach out for the knowledge of God underlying them, and which Mrs. Eddy has given us in Science and Health (p. 494), we can say to all, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE refusal of the Greek general staff at Smyrna to consider the revised terms of the armistice with the Turks

Islam's Defiance

is another in a long train of signs that the intervention of the powers has settled very little in the Near East. As things are now, it is hard to see how any settlement more than mere pottering and patching can be arrived at in that disturbed quarter. The British and the French greeted the Paris revision of the Sèvres Treaty with a burst of enthusiasm which was so general that Americans stopped their first impulses of criticism to look at this revision more closely. It looks worse now than it did when it was first published. But it is more possible now to be charitable to its framers, for now as never before it is apparent that a mere agreement on the Near East is a miracle; a true settlement is many, many years away.

It should be remembered that one is not dealing here with the tangible issues of nation against nation, even of race against race. Islam, one of the great religious faiths of the world, which numbers 250,000,000 among its faithful, is getting restive, is striking its tents. In India, 75,000,000 Moslems are fertile soil for sedition and violence and pan-Islamism; the British Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India have felt their power, and under its spell the Secretary committed an indiscretion which cost him his post. It was essentially a Muhammadan movement which won freedom for the Egyptians; a Moslem revolt against Italian rule in Tripoli, an almost continuous campaign against the Spaniards in Morocco, a jealous distrust in autonomous Persia of all Christian foreigners, and revolts against the British in Arabia and Mesopotamia, proclaim the extent and the undying vigor of Muhammadan resentment against Islam's secondary place in the world. For during all its 1400 years of existence the temporal power of the Caliphate, the measure of Moslem dominion, was never so weak as now. And yet, as one looks back over the history of the past fifty years, wherein Turkey, the head and front of Islam's temporal sway, has shrunk from a great empire to an inconsiderable third-rate power, the question is, Who can really be blamed but the chief sufferers/themselves?

In confiding the leadership of their faith to Turkey, the Moslems sacrificed the soundest and most just assurance they possessed of European sympathy and understanding. The Turk has left nothing behind him in Europe but a black record of massacre and pillage; whereas great Moslem peoples like the Arabs and the Moors have left the world richer in architecture, natural science, literature, and all the arts of civilized mankind. Yet today, as before, it is in hands such as Mustapha Pasha's that the future of Moslem civilization is made to appear to lie. It is a typical example of the prevailing unreason that the millions of Moslems in India who never have themselves felt the Turkish yoke should be so ardently desirous of fighting Turkey's battles to hold her other subject peoples. They want her to retain the power of the Caliphate over all of old Turkey, and as the Angora Turks are the most resolute and defiant group willing to stake their political future on that aim, to Angora they pledge their support, and against Greece and her backers is arrayed the whole Moslem world. In the blaze of religious fanaticism political verities like the terrible governmental record of the Turks are lost sight of, and Indian Moslems actually endeavor to propagate a settlement under the banner of liberalism whose outstanding result will be to deliver over the Armenians to Turkish vengeance.

Turkey is shorn by the Sèvres Treaty from a Nation of 600,000 square miles and 20,000,000 inhabitants to a country of less than 200,000 square miles and barely 8,000,000 people. The authority of the Caliph as the Pope of Islam diminishes proportionately, and the holy places, Mecca, Medina, Adrianople, Jerusalem, Baghdad especially, pass under a rule where the possibility of non-Moslem interference has inflamed Moslems who have no political bonds of unity with the common zeal of religious fanaticism. Yet were they restored to Turkey, together with the other demands of the Indian Moslems, Turkey would have suffered practically no loss from the war, and the aspirations of her subject peoples like the Arabs would be entirely defeated. All this recrudescence of pan-Islamism has sprung up since the war, and there is no question that the Angora-Soviet Russian alliance, the wedding of the atheist and the zealot, has had its part in spreading the propaganda on which it has fed. Its immediate heritage of difficulty is to make a Near Eastern settlement all but impossible, at least so long as Mustapha Pasha is so deceived by its trouble-making resources as to parade himself as the victor of a war he never fought. Here is a battle ground for accommodation between the East and the West, and it will take all the sagacity and generosity of both sides to keep the peace.

LADY ASTOR has a way of doing and saying things that attracts attention. Just before she reached New York she said in an interview: "Women need not be great statesmen. Their usefulness lies in being women, in seeing straight to the heart of matters concerning themselves and their homes. A woman is always thinking of the world she wants for her children. Only through education of the children can new ideals govern the world. Thus mothers, teachers, all women have power to abolish wars by implanting truth, brotherhood, love, sympathy, and international amity in the hearts of the next generation. Individuals make nations." If the statesmen who make up the American Congress would think more of the world they want for their children, more of the planting of truth, brotherhood, and international amity, and less of re-election, it would help in improving the world.

INDICATIONS now are, that the Republican majority in the United States Congress will do everything in its

The Bonus and the Tariff

power to complete the enactment of a soldier bonus bill before the sine die adjournment of the present session. One-third of the membership of the Senate, and every member of the House of Representatives, must face re-election or retirement at the November elections. Apparently there is apprehension among these gentlemen of disastrous results if they do not do their part in providing for the liquidation of the claims made in behalf of the returned service men. This apprehension the President does not seem to share. Perhaps it may be hinted that his placidity, if so it may be called, is greater under the conditions existing than it would be were this not an "off" year in politics. The next presidential campaign is two years in the future, and much water will flow under the bridge before 1924.

But the year 1922 has its problems and tribulations for those whose official tenure is shortened, and for those senators who are unfortunate enough to reach the six-year limit of service on March 3, 1923. And thus it seems that there is an effort, conscious or otherwise, to shift the responsibility for bonus legislation, members of Congress in both houses being willing to profit by whatever prestige is available in case the measure becomes a law, and being equally willing to blame the President and his advisers for the failure of the bill from whatever cause. And so it is that there is being considered, quite seriously it appears, a proposal to tie the bonus bill and the pending tariff bill together in one unshapely bundle, and to hustle the hybrid through the legislative mill and on to the White House, where it will be left to its fate. But there are obstacles in the way of such action, it has been pointed out, which it may be impossible to overcome. The House, it must be remembered, alone has the power to initiate revenue measures. In face of the repeated announcement by the President that he could not approve a bonus bill which did not provide for raising funds to meet the appropriation, the House has seen fit to pass along to the Senate a bill in which there is no such provision. The situation is, apparently, that the bonus bill in its present form would meet a prompt veto, whereas the proposal to amend the bill in the Senate by attaching to it some revenue-raising provision, on the one hand, or to make it a "rider" for the tariff bill, would raise a constitutional question which might invalidate both measures.

An unprejudiced survey of the situation might result in the conclusion that the majority of the members of both houses of Congress, or at least a great majority of the members of the House of Representatives, are taking a mistaken view of the bonus proposition. Perhaps there is no such emergency as those members believe exists. It has never been made clear that there was a unanimous demand, or anything approaching a unanimous demand on the part of the returned soldiers for the enactment of a bonus measure. Probably there is a feeling that at some time, when the work of reconstruction and readjustment is well in hand, provision should be made for compensating those who sacrificed time in the service of their country. But it seems fair to presume that these men and youths who gave their service so generously are still ready and willing to serve in the task which has not been completed. They are not waiting for an opportunity to go to the polls to penalize those national legislators who have not been able to find a way to compensate them now. They hold no demand note against the people of the United States, or against the lawmakers.

As for the people themselves, they admit their obligation, but perhaps they have not yet been able to itemize it in terms of dollars. They are still carrying the burdens imposed by war, sharing them, for the time being, with those who followed the flag to the front and to the training camps. But the people are apparently not especially concerned over what the politicians and office seekers regard as their particular obligation. The matter of accounting between the former service men and those who are anxious to gain their support in the next elections is one regarding which the American people as a whole seem inclined to decline to worry.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT will introduce a bill, it is announced, at this session of the provincial Legislature, to set up a more effective method of voting in provincial elections. The proposed change is to apply to constituencies where more than two candidates happen to be nominated for one seat. Instead of voting by marking an X against the name of a candidate, the voters will be asked to indicate first, second, third and subsequent preferences, according to the number of candidates on the ballot paper.

This method of voting is known as the single transferable vote, or alternative vote. It is for the purpose of insuring that the successful candidate is elected by a majority of votes, more than the combined votes of all other candidates in the constituency. When three candidates are nominated for one seat, it has frequently happened that the majority of votes were divided between two unsuccessful candidates. The elected candidate would thus hold the seat, although receiving only a minority of the total votes cast in the constituency.

The honorary secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of Canada; Mr. Ronald Hooper, has lately published an analysis of the Dominion general election returns, comparing the results of last year's general elections with results as they would have been produced by the same votes under proportional representation. Prince Edward Island, for example, is represented in the present House of Commons by four members, all Liberal. They received 23,950 votes. But the total vote cast in the Island was 52,444. The majority of voters failed to elect one representative. Under proportional representation the

Conservatives would have secured at least one seat, possibly two.

In the Province of Nova Scotia the Liberals took all the seats, 16 in number. Other parties secured none. In Quebec Province, the Liberal Party made a clean sweep of 65 seats. Seats in proportion to votes cast would have been: Liberal 45, Conservative 13, Progressive 3, Labor and Independent 4. In the prairie provinces the present system operated to give seats to the Progressives, at the expense of Conservative and Liberal votes. In other provinces the Conservatives secured more than their strict proportion.

In the present House of Commons, it is estimated that 74 members received only a minority of the total votes polled in their constituencies. The proposed method of the single transferable vote would allow the voters to mark the figure 1 against the name of their first choice, figure 2 against an alternative choice, and, where more than two candidates were nominated, subsequent preferences could be likewise indicated, by the figures 3, 4, and so on.

When the votes are counted, unless the candidate at the top of the poll has a clear majority over the votes of all other candidates combined, on the first count, the returning officer declares the lowest candidate to be defeated. He then transfers the ballots of the defeated candidate to second choices, as indicated by the figure 2 on the transferable ballots. Where only three candidates are in the contest, this transfer gives one of the remaining candidates a clear majority. When more than three candidates are concerned, the process is repeated with second or next available preferences, by eliminating the lowest in turn, until one candidate has a clear majority of the total vote cast.

For more than thirty years the question of the duties imposed on imported sugar has been a vexing problem of

Again the Sugar Schedule

The McKinley Act of 1890 tried to solve it by putting sugar on the free list and providing for the payment of a bounty on all sugar produced in the United States. This compromise was found to be unsatisfactory, and the Wilson Act of 1894 abolished the bounty provision and restored the customs tax. What were then considered as very high rates of duty were continued in the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich tariffs, and it was not until 1913 that the Underwood law made a substantial reduction in the general sugar duties. Under the reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba, sugar from that country has for more than twenty years been allowed to enter at a reduction of 20 per cent from the prevailing rates, an advantage that greatly promoted the development of the Cuban sugar industry and immensely increased United States exports of farm products and manufactured goods to Cuba in payment for imported sugar.

Following the world-wide collapse in sugar prices of 1920, the beet and cane-sugar producers of the United States demanded higher protection, alleging that they could not meet the competition of Cuba and other countries, and the Fordney emergency tariff act of 1921 advanced the sugar duty to 2 cents per pound, an increase of about 40 per cent. This rate was carried in the Fordney permanent tariff bill as passed by the House of Representatives and adopted by the Senate Finance Committee in reporting that amended measure to the Senate. The beet and cane-sugar growers demanded a duty of 2½ cents per pound, but despite the powerful influence of Senator Smoot of Utah the 2-cent rate was adhered to.

Representatives of the Cuban sugar industry testified before the Finance Committee that the maintenance of the Fordney sugar duties would work great injury, not only to the sugar growers but to all other business interests of Cuba as well, and would indefinitely prevent the financial and economic rehabilitation of their country. They showed that Cuba had become one of the best customers for the products of the United States farmers and manufacturers, the value of their exports in 1920 amounting to over \$500,000,000, and stated that the continuance of the high tax on sugar would force Cuban producers to seek markets in European countries, from which they would naturally take goods in payment. The direct effects of maintaining the present duty, they asserted, would be to make unprofitable American investments in Cuba amounting to nearly \$1,000,000,000; to greatly reduce the purchasing power of the Cuban people, and thus decrease their imports from the United States, and to put an unnecessary annual burden of more than \$50,000,000 on the American consumers through the increased cost of an important food product.

The present and proposed duty of 2 cents per pound on sugar is equivalent to an ad valorem tax of 80 per cent, or, on Cuban sugar, allowing for the 20 per cent differential, over 70 per cent. This is far higher than the tariff rates on wheat, corn, meat, and other farm products, and it is difficult to understand why the farm bloc consented to the imposition of such an excessively high duty on this particular product. A representative of the American beet-sugar growers told the Senate Finance Committee that the high sugar tax was necessary to furnish "adequate protection against the climatic conditions of the tropics." If the United States Congress undertakes to legislate against climatic conditions, there will, doubtless, soon be a demand from the State of Florida for a 500 or 1000 per cent duty on bananas, without which Florida banana growers cannot compete with Costa Rica or Honduras.

There is a special reason why Congress should not continue the present high duties on sugar imported from Cuba. Under the Platt Amendment the young Republic was made in a sense the ward of the United States, whose people cannot wish that the harmonious and profitable trade relations between the two countries should be disturbed. A reasonable duty would permit the rapid recovery of Cuba's chief industry; restore her ability to purchase American products and make possible the liquidation of the heavy indebtedness to American exporters incurred during the recent period of depression.

THE assertion that the "belittling of the American Revolution and the War of 1812 in the schools" consti-

Anglo-American Friendship

tutes a part of the "propaganda" which is on foot to bring about a closer alliance between Great Britain and the United States, discloses a point of view from which, doubtless, many people might feel inclined to differ. This assertion was made, however, by Charles Edward Russell, one-time Commissioner of Public Information for the United States Government in Great Britain, during the course of an investigation which is being conducted in New York by David Hirschfeld, Commissioner of Accounts, into the alleged pro-British character of many of the textbooks in use in the public schools.

Without intimating for a moment that a history should be written or revised so as to give a wrong or a biased view of any subject, least of all of the great question of Anglo-American relationships, it may be possible that, in this particular instance, a real necessity for a modification of the views that were permitted such untrammelled leeway in American histories during the latter decades of the nineteenth century may actually have arisen from the fact that those views were exaggerated.

"The matter of school histories first came to my attention," said Mr. Russell in the course of the investigation, "twenty years ago. An Englishman came into my office and expressed the opinion that the views of the American Revolution, as set forth in histories, created a feeling of antagonism against England and made co-operation between the two countries impossible, and suggested that we commence a campaign for the revision of these texts." Just here is the point. Was that proposed revision for the purpose of getting nearer the truth, or was it for the purpose of cloaking the truth, with the idea uppermost that in some way good could come from hiding the facts in a case? One thing is agreed upon by many, however, and that is that but little good can be subserved by a continued hashing up of an old quarrel in a way to keep alive, if possible, a feeling of antagonism which had its origin in events that happened more than a century ago.

It is not so many years since the Great War, and it does not take a very long memory to recall the campaign that was waged at that time against the propaganda, of which an important phase was an alleged anti-British sentiment, which, it was declared, had been subtly welded into the text of many school books. No history is a true record unless it records facts and rightly interprets them. Is it possible that the subtle menace of such propaganda can once more be detected manifesting itself in these attempts to endanger the friendship between England and the United States? Whether this be so or not, certainly it is well for all to be alert to see that a right viewpoint is consistently held on this great question of Anglo-American friendship.

Editorial Notes

IN A post office manual prepared by E. A. Purdy, postmaster of Minneapolis, it is revealed that the first recorded postal system was established by King Cyrus of Persia about 599 B. C. Opponents of the spoils system of running the post office and other departments of government have intimated lately that the system was invented in the Stone Age. This is evidently an exaggeration, for it seems likely from the Minneapolis historical work that it was King Cyrus who began it with an order in plain Persian: "Put none but loyal Cyrus men on the postal routes"—which may have been good sense in the Persian autocracy of 599 B. C., but is not so wise or practical in the American democracy of 1922.

THE librarian on one of the big Atlantic liners has declared that tourists from the United States to England demand plenty of English novels on the outward journey because "they regard a novel dealing with the country they are going to as a sort of entertaining guide book to the psychology of the people they are about to visit." Much seems to depend on the novels which are selected; even more on the way they are mixed. Undiluted Hardy would not do very well for a sojourn in London; undiluted Dickens would not go far in Wexsex. Ouida, amusing as her novels are, invented a world and its inhabitants of her own. Moreover, different authors look at even the same sections of society in entirely different ways. The gulf between the England of Gissing and the England of Kipling is hardly less wide than the Atlantic itself.

AS COULD only be expected, the temperance movement which was recently started in Austria is gaining impetus, and, as also might be expected, the liquor interests have become aroused to the extent of holding a great meeting in opposition to the movement and have attempted to refute the figures officially published of the country's immense drink bill. The most natural thing in the world, however, has been done by the Arbeiter Zeitung, the official Austrian Socialist organ, when, in reply to the charge of the opposition that prohibition in the United States has resulted in a great increase of criminality, it has printed the American statistics of empty prisons, of jails and correctional institutions for sale, of increased savings bank deposits, and other suchlike benefits that have accrued under prohibition.

A TRULY remarkable result is reported in connection with a recent poll of convicts in 322 penal institutions in the United States on their stand regarding prohibition, for out of a total ballot of 134,322, only 909 cast their votes against the Eighteenth Amendment, while 133,413 voted in favor of it. Knowing, as one does, both from experience and statistics, how great a percentage of the inmates of these institutions have become inmates largely as a result of the downward pull of liquor, it really looks as though the aim of true reformation is being accomplished in them, when more than 99 per cent of the inmates are willing to repudiate their one-time views in favor of what is recognized as right and proper in society.